

DAILY REPORT

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ACQUIESCENCE TO SOVIET FISHING DEMANDS EXPECTED

OW220221 Tokyo KYODO in English 0143 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO -- The Japan-Soviet fishery negotiations on this year's salmon catch quota for the northern Pacific should finish soon, with Japan likely to accept a Soviet demand that its haul be cut by 35 percent to 24,500 tons, government sources said Thursday [22 May]. The Soviet side reportedly pressed the Japanese hard Wednesday to accept the cut, saying that anadromous fish like salmon belong to the country in whose rivers they spawn, and refusing to accept Japan's demand for an increased quota.

Japan has called for a quota of 42,500 tons -- the level of three years ago -- for which it would pay the Soviet Union a fishery cooperation fee of 4.25 billion yen -- the same amount as last year. The sources quoted Vyacheslav Zilanov [name as received], head of the Soviet Fishery Ministry's External Relations Bureau, as saying there is no room for negotiations for an increased Japanese quota. Akio Kyoya, director of the Oceanic Fisheries Department of the Fisheries Agency, represented the Japanese side in Wednesday's bargaining with Zilanov.

The Soviet Union's firm stand appears to have convinced senior officials of the fisheries agency that prolonged negotiations are unlikely to produce a Soviet concession, and, at best, would only see Japan's catch quota raised by a few percentage points, the sources said.

The salmon fishing season has already started, and the sources said the Japanese negotiators are starting to think they have little alternative but to accept the Soviet proposal.

FOREIGN MINISTRY WARY OF FISHERIES PROTECTIONISM

OW211055 Tokyo KYODO in English 0736 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO -- Foreign Ministry officials Wednesday [21 May] expressed concern about "protectionist" measures being prepared by the fisheries industry, noting such measures run counter to the principle of free trade and may invite retaliatory action against Japan.

The fisheries industry has been seeking protective legislation regulating import of fisheries products after Japan's "retreat" in talks with the United States this spring implying Japan's gradual withdrawal from salmon fishing in the northern Pacific.

The Japan Fisheries Association and other fisheries organizations have asked their supporting Diet members of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) to press for legislating a "special bill preventing unfair regulations against Japanese fishing by other nations" and the bill was approved by the LDP fisheries committee last Friday. The bill may be regarded as a Japanese version of the 1974 U.S. Trade Act Article 301 calling for retaliatory measures against unfair trade as it aims to restrict fisheries imports when Japan is faced with unfair reductions in catch quotas or sharp raises in fees for entering and operating in U.S. fishing grounds, the ministry officials said.

The Foreign Ministry is concerned that the bill would violate the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and asked LDP members not to take further steps to legislate the bill, the officials said. Taking measures against foreign restrictions is against the principle of free trade and trade fishing would violate GATT rules, the officials said. The LDP Policy Affairs Research Council Tuesday decided to leave the matter to its Chairman Masayuki Fujio for further study.

MITI REGRETS U.S. MOVE SEEKING TOOL EXPORT CURBS

OW211031 Tokyo KYODO in English 0730 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO -- The Japanese International Trade and Industry Ministry (MITI) Wednesday regretted the U.S. decision to seek voluntary restraints on machine tool exports to the U.S. Machine tool builders said if they were forced to "voluntarily" curb their exports to the U.S., they would be hit hard, adding that they would thus urge the government to reject the U.S. request.

Government and industry officials were commenting on reports that President Ronald Reagan said Tuesday he would ask Taiwan, West Germany, Japan and Switzerland to agree to limit their machine tool exports to the U.S. voluntarily to stave off formal quotas or tariffs later. A MITI official said, "We never dreamed that the Reagan administration, which advocates the principle of free trade, would ask for voluntary export control." The official said MITI would study measures to cope with the request after hearing the U.S. explain what kind of restraint it is seeking.

Noting that U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige threatened to invoke the 1962 U.S. Trade Expansion Act's Section 232 (import restraints for reason of national security), the MITI official said he could not understand why Baldrige wanted curbs by America's allies on the strength of the national security clause which the U.S. has invoked to ban crude oil imports from Libya. He said Japan would urge the U.S. to withdraw Baldrige's remarks when it formally asks Japan for voluntary export restraints.

The official said machine tool exports to the U.S. are limited to those which are used to manufacture only consumer goods. Some MITI officials doubted the capability of American machine tool makers to manufacture such high-quality machine tools as are desired by American users.

Japan's cutting tool exports to the U.S. in 1985 totaled about 900 million dollars, of which some 700 million dollars were numerically controlled machines.

Commenting on the reports, industry officials said the Japanese machine tool builders are now faring badly as a result of excessive competition and the yen's sharp appreciation against the U.S. dollar. Curbs on exports to the U.S. would deal a serious blow, they said. They also said they would closely watch what stand the U.S. Government would take regarding the volume and method of export restraint.

LOWER HOUSE APPROVES REAPPORTIONMENT BILL

OW210651 Tokyo KYODO in English 0638 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO -- The lower house, on the eve of the final day of the current Diet session, approved a bill Wednesday designed to correct the huge imbalance of its seats in proportion to voters in urban and rural regions.

With the Diet action, the political focus has shifted toward whether or not Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will dissolve the House of Representatives for twin elections of both chambers of parliament in late June or early July. Nakasone is said to be in favor of calling lower house elections before his second, two-year term as LDP president runs out in October, in a bid to retrieve the seats the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) lost under his leadership in the previous elections in 1983. The bill was immediately sent to the upper house.

The LDP, its coalition partner the New Liberal Club and the opposition Komeito voted for the bill. The government party has a solid majority in the upper house.

If the bill becomes Law, the number of lower house members in eight constituencies, most of them in the Tokyo metropolitan region, will be increased by one to reach four, five or six. The number of members in seven rural constituencies will be cut by one to two or three.

The ratio between the number of voters to one lower house member in rural and urban constituencies has increased to 1 to 5.12 -- a state which has been ruled "unconstitutional" by the Supreme Court. This concerns the fourth district of Chiba Prefecture where there are 561,040 voters for one lower house member, compared with 109,684 in the fifth district of Kyogo Prefecture. The imbalance will be reduced to 1 to 2.99 when the new law takes effect.

The lower house action followed a series of separate talks between Nakasone and opposition leaders. In the meeting with Japan Socialist Party chief Masashi Ishibashi, Nakasone said he has never thought of dissolving the lower house, according to government sources. "I've made that clear many times," Nakasone was quoted as telling Ishibashi.

But LDP Secretary General Shin Kanemaru, in a meeting with a senior LDP Diet member in the morning, said Nakasone has "strong hopes" to call double elections this summer.

Former Prime Ministers Takeo Fukuda and Zenko Suzuki, LDP supreme advisers, are vocal opponents to simultaneous elections. Kiichi Miyazawa, chairman of the LDP Executive Council and one of the top contenders to succeed Nakasone, is also opposed to dissolution of the lower house.

JSP 'Resigned' to Diet Elections

OW220319 Tokyo KYODO in English 0300 GMT 22 May 86

[Excerpt] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO -- The top opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Thursday appeared to have resigned itself to the prospect of simultaneous elections to both houses of the Diet.

In a meeting of the party's most powerful caucus Thursday, party Secretary General Manabu Tanabe hit out once again at the idea of a double election, but acknowledged that the prospects of one on July 6 "are now accepted by and large" among politicians. The meeting was attended by 45 JSP Diet members loyal to Chairman Masahi Ishibashi, along with representatives of pro-JSP trade unions.

While vowing to continue their resistance to a general election, Shun Oide, leader of the caucus group, urged the Socialists to get ready to go to the hustings, saying "We must on no account let down our vigilance." Tsuruo Yamaguchi, the JSP Diet policy chairman, told the meeting the Socialists will keep a close watch on whether the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party follows all procedural steps in calling a general election. Yamaguchi was referring to the proclamation of a Diet seat-redistribution bill expected to clear the upper house Thursday, just before the Diet finishes its current session.

The meeting came a day after LDP moved one step closer to the double vote with a declaration by LDP Secretary General Shin Kanemaru that he favored the simultaneous election.

Pundits Expect July Elections

OW211331 Tokyo KYODO in English 1250 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO -- Political pundits expect that a twin election of both houses of the Diet will be held in early July following the anticipated passage of a bill Thursday night in the upper house to correct the voter disparity in seats in the House of Representatives. The powerful lower house approved the election bill Wednesday afternoon, and speculation immediately mounted as to if and when Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will call a lower house election simultaneously with the upper house election which must take place this summer.

More than 140 dietmen of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), most of whom are members of factions led by former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and Nakasone, have so far signed a petition calling for the twin election. LDP Secretary General Shin Kanemaru also shifted toward the double election by telling senior LDP leaders Kiichi Miyazawa and Toshio Komoto Wednesday afternoon that most LDP Diet members favor the twin election and that he himself wants to dissolve the lower house. Even a top leader of the LDP faction led by Takeo Fukuda, a staunch opponent of the twin election, expressed his apprehension about the simultaneous elections by saying that a "point of no return" may have been reached.

Political observers say that Nakasone will convene an extra Diet session late next week and dissolve the lower house between June 1-5 in a "tatemae" (ostensible) bid to spur the sluggish economy caused by the sharp appreciation of the yen against the dollar. If that happens, the twin election will be held July 6 following a month-long period of notice required by the bill.

U.S. REMARKS ON AID AT U.N. LABELED 'BROWBEATING'

SK220504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA) -- The U.S. representative in the United Nations threatened that any voter against the United States at the U.N. General Assembly should expect no "aid" from it. Hitting at this browbeating, MINJU CHOSON in a commentary today says: The outcry of the White House servant revealed the sordid intention of the U.S. reactionary rulers. It was an open challenge to the developing countries and an indication of the vicious attempt of the U.S. imperialists to abuse the United Nations as "a political arena" to serve their purpose. The paper continues: The U.S. imperialists are trying by hook or by crook to put the noose of subjugation again around the necks of the new-emerging countries by taking advantage of their economic difficulties.

The utterances of the U.S. representative at the United Nations were indicative of the U.S. intention to continue to employ in the United Nations its trite method of placing other countries under its control under a specious slogan. The time has gone when the U.S. imperialists could act the master in the United Nations with "aid" as the lever. They should behave with discretion, discarding the old mode of thinking of "a dominator" bent on ruling the roost in the United Nations.

U.S. POST-CHERNOBYL ANTI-USSR CAMPAIGN DENOUNCED

SK210519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 21 (KCNA) -- Papers here today denounce the U.S. imperialists for exploiting the Chernobyl nuclear power station accident for their anti-Soviet, anti-Communist campaign and insidious political purposes. Branding this act of the United States as a very dastardly and malicious ruse to play a political and economic mischief with a country hit by a disaster, a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says:

The U.S. authorities attempt to make a political and economic capital out of other's misfortune is a deplorable act which can never be justified. The anti-Soviet racket of the United States is a deliberate act for aggravating the Soviet-U.S. relations and increasing international tensions. This has made it plain that the U.S. rulers, in actuality, do not want improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations and relaxation of tensions, though they are loud-mouthed about "improvement of relations," "detente" and "cooperation".

In his recent TV appearance in connection with the incident, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, declared that the unilateral nuclear blast moratorium of the Soviet Union would be extended again till August 6 this year and proposed to have a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting without loss of time for the stoppage of nuclear tests. At the same time, the Soviet Union took a series of initiatives to save mankind from nuclear danger by ending the nuclear arms race, preventing the militarisation of space and abolishing nuclear weapons.

These peaceful initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union are important measures for removing the danger of a nuclear war and defending world peace, which have enlisted approval and support from the broad international community, but the U.S. authorities obstinately stick to their unjustifiable stand, opposing the repeated Soviet initiatives and proposals. This indicates that they are clean indifferent to a stop to nuclear tests, realisation of nuclear arms reduction and prevention of a nuclear war.

The U.S. imperialists must stop their insidious row for taking advantage of other's disaster for foul purposes.

LOCAL OFFICIALS ATTEND KWANGJU UPRISEING RALLIES

SK220818 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 19 May 86

[Excerpts] On 19 May, mass rallies were held in Nampo, Pyongsong, and Kaesong to commemorate the 6th anniversary of the heroic Kwangju uprising. At the rally in Nampo, Pak Sung-il, responsible secretary of the Nampo municipal party committee and chairman of the Nampo Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Pyon Chang-pok, chairman of the Nampo Municipal Rural Economic Committee; responsible functionaries of local party, administrative, economic, and workers' organizations; and deans of colleges were present, together with the workers and students of the city.

At the rally in Pyongsong, Kim Ui-sun, chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; (Hwang Yong-kak), secretary of the South Pyongan provincial party committee; responsible functionaries of the local party, administrative, economic, and workers' organizations; and deans of colleges were present, together with the workers and students of the city.

At the rally in Kaesong, Kim Ki-son, responsible secretary of the Kaesong municipal party committee and chairman of the Kaesong People's Committee; Kim Yong-chon, chairman of the Kaesong Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Kim Nak-hui, chairman of the Kaesong Municipal Rural Economic Committee; responsible functionaries of workers' organizations; and deans of colleges were present, together with workers and students of the city.

Further on Local Rallies

SK220902 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] On 20 May, mass rallies were held in Wonsan and Haeju to mark the 6th anniversary of the heroic Kwangju Popular Uprising. At the rally in Wonsan, Kim Chong-song, secretary of the Kangwon provincial party committee; Han Yong-nam, deputy chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; responsible functionaries of the local party, administration, and economic organizations; responsible functionaries of workers' organizations; and deans of colleges were present, together with workers and students of the city.

At the rally in Haeju, Kim Tong-won, chairman of the South Hwanghae Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Ko Yun-mo, secretary of the South Hwanghae Provincial Party Committee; responsible functionaries of the local party, administrative, economic, and workers organizations; and deans of colleges were present, together with the workers and students of the city.

FURTHER ON KWANGJU RALLY IN PYONGYANG

Student Representative Speaks

SK201411 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 17 May 86

[Speech by Chi Yun-ku, a representative of the students, at a mass meeting held at the Pyongyang Gymnasium in Pyongyang on 17 May -- Recorded]

[Text] Comrades: Even at this moment, we feel as if the cries of patriotism which were echoed in Kwangju are being heard. Six years ago, on 18 May, youths, students, and citizens in Kwangju rose up in the resistance, calling for the abolition of the Yusin system and Chon Tu-hwan's stepping down from power. This was a majestic declaration which erupted the volcano of the antifascist struggle in the land of South Korea. It was also an eruption of their burning aspiration and will not only to smash the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring to revive the brutal and vicious Yusin system, but also to achieve a new society of independence and new politics for democracy.

With the burning will to devote their lives for independence and democracy, youths and students in Kwangju waged a do-or-die resistance for over 10 days in defiance of the attacks of the martial law troops and the bayonets of the airborne special forces troops mobilizing tanks and armored vehicles.

Treasuring independence, democracy, and reunification, they seized the weapons of the martial law troops and rose up in the resistance while rushing toward the troops as human bombs. They organized the committee of Kwangju students for the struggle for democracy and struggled to the end. What they desired even when they fell, hit by bullets fired by the martial law troops, was a new society, of independence and democracy.

The brutal U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring issued an order of murder to the martial law troops that they may kill even 70 percent of the Kwangju citizens. In accordance with this order, the martial law troops shot and killed the Kwangju citizens at random. They buried the citizens alive and burned them to death. Thus, they perpetrated unprecedented murderous atrocities without hesitation. However, Kwangju never died. The city today is calling the people throughout South Korea to rise up in the struggle for independence and democracy. [applause]

The echo of revenge sounded in Kwangju was expanded to Mokpo, Chonju, Pusan, and Seoul. And this echo finally triggered the storm of anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle throughout South Korea.

Students at Seoul National University are resolved to struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the fascist regime until their veins run dry, until their bones are broken, and until they can sing the song of victory. Kim Tae-won, a student from Seoul National University, and Kim U-ki, a student from Sogang University, fell to their deaths from their school buildings. A worker in Seoul burned himself. Thus, they rose up in the resistance against the colonial dictatorial regime.

Why on earth did they choose the road of struggle at the sacrifice of their lives without hesitation? It was in order to fan the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle against dictatorship in South Korea through their struggle and death.

In retrospect, the anti-U.S. struggle against dictatorship has swept through the whole area of South Korea. A cursed U.S. cultural center was submerged in flames; U.S. flags were burned; another U.S. cultural center was seized by students; and U.S. imperialists' military bases and their ruling organs, including the office of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and a U.S. bank, received severe blows of punishment.

Even at this moment, the South Korean youths and students are vigorously increasing their voices of anti-U.S. struggle for independence and are strongly calling for the withdrawal of U.S. imperialists from South Korea. The struggle of the South Korean youths and students is indeed an extremely just and patriotic act to oppose the colonial and fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique and to regain the divested sovereignty, democracy, and civil rights. [applause]

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is triggering a large-scale wholesale arrest while intensifying the suppression of the struggle of youths and students. The fascist clique is searching for those students involved in the Samintu and Minmintu which have been organized in some 30 universities in South Korea, including Seoul National University. It is also frantically trying to arrest youths and students who have risen up in the struggle.

The rascals are babbling that the struggle of the South Korean youths and students is under the direct manipulation of the North. If so, was the case of Kim Se-chin, a student of Seoul National University, who burned himself to death, under the manipulation of someone? Of course not. His death was the expression of his righteous and just struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique and for independence and democracy in South Korea.

The suppressive policy that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is now perpetrating is the last-ditch maneuver to prolong his destiny [words indistinct]. I, in the name of all youths and students in the northern half of the Republic, strongly condemn the Chon Tu-hwan clique's suppressive atrocity against the struggle of the South Korean youths and students, branding it as a flagrant violation of campus freedom and democracy and as an intolerable challenge to the people's aspiration and the nation's desire. [shouts of slogans]

Where there is suppression there is ruination. Those who commit crimes are destined to be ruined. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has been rejected by the people, should step down from power at the earliest possible date before he meets the same disgraceful fate that befell Marcos. If traitor Chon Tu-hwan fails to step down from power, he will be overthrown without fail.

We have the right to call the United States to account. The U.S. imperialists have occupied the southern part of this land for over 40 years and have exercised the brutal colonial rule in this land. Thus, they have imposed all sorts of misfortune and suffering on our nation.

Today the South Korean youths, students, and people are shouting the slogan, "Let us rescue South Korea, which has perished because of the pro-U.S. flunkeyism, with the anti-U.S. struggle." In no way can the U.S. imperialists justify their occupation of South Korea. We firmly believe that the South Korean youths and students will win the final victory in the struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification by more highly raising the banner of the anti-U.S. and anti-fascist struggle.

We will always firmly stand at the side of the South Korean youths and students struggling for independence, democracy, and reunification. We will also actively support and encourage their just and patriotic struggle with all things. [applause]

Our youths and students will firmly prepare themselves [words indistinct] for the revolutionary cause of chuche by firmly arming themselves with the great chuche idea, upholding the leadership of the great leader and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il with loyalty, and effecting new innovations in production, study, and [word indistinct] life. [applause, shouts of slogans]

'Intellectual's Address

SK210211 Pyongyang Service in Korean 1100 GM 17 May 86

[Speech by Yi Chong-chan, representative of intellectuals, at mass meeting held at the Pyongyang Gymnasium in Pyongyang on 17 May -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades, the demand for democracy -- the demand ardently raised by the Kwangju warriors on the burning streets 6 years ago -- is still warmly beating our hearts today. They shouted, "Our demand is to achieve democracy. Let us achieve democracy quickly." The bitter outcry for do-or-die struggle -- the outcry raised by the warriors on the streets of resistance and from loudspeaker vehicles -- shook all of South Korea.

Democracy and reunification were the ardent demands of the Kwangju warriors and were the greatest desire of all the South Korean fellow countrymen who have suffered for more than 40 years under U.S. colonial rule. For the South Korean fellow countrymen, who have groaned under the pressure of foreign forces over a period when members of a generation have fully grown, independence, democracy, and reunification were a very urgent question, were a very natural demand, and were a national task whose performance should not be delayed even for a moment. The U.S. imperialists mercilessly trampled underfoot this simple demand.

On 22 May 1980, when the Kwangju warriors waged a do-or-die struggle, an emergency meeting was held at the White House, and a bestial plot was hatched to commit the barbarous act of slaughtering the Kwangju citizens en masse by transferring three division-size puppet army troops and tank units under the control of the commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea to military hooligan Chon Tu-hwan. Later, the U.S. imperialists backed up the murderous Chon Tu-hwan ring's human butchery with arms and issued murderous instruction to suppress the uprisers with iron fists. Thus, the mass holocaust in Kwangju, of which even beasts will be ashamed and against which they will gnash their teeth, was committed in accordance with the script prepared by the U.S. imperialists and under their command.

Comrades, look how wicked, atrocious, and outrageous the U.S. imperialist aggressive rascals are! The U.S. imperialists are the manipulators not only of the Kwangju incident but also of all the tragic incidents occurred in South Korea and are the cause of all misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people. It was the U.S. imperialists who forced colonial rule on the South Korean people who were seething with feelings of excitement after freeing themselves from the 36-year-long colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists with the 15 August liberation as the momentum and with the joy of building a new life. It was the U.S. imperialists who, through the staging of the 16 May military coup, helped trample underfoot the new bud of democracy won through the 19 April struggle.

It was the U.S. imperialists who helped make Kwangju, which rose opposing the Yusin dictatorial system and demanding the democratization of society, submerged in the sea of blood. It is the U.S. imperialists who, fanning the sentiment of confrontation among our fellow countrymen, are trying to impose the disasters of a nuclear war upon our people. [shouts]

Even today, the U.S. imperialists are instigating traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a fascist jackal, to suppress the people and are hatching and using all forms of political conspiracies and tricks by successively sending the secretaries of defense and state in an attempt to maintain fascist colonial rule in South Korea. Encouraged by the positive support from the U.S. masters, military hooligan and traitor Cho Tu-hwan is much more viciously wielding a sword. The Chon Tu-hwan ring arrested more than 3,470 people on 12 April when, having issued a first-grade emergency alert decree to all puppet police forces, it carried out special surveillance operations against pedestrians. Since then, it has blown the great whirlwind of tyranny against the patriotic youths and the people who have risen in the just and patriotic struggle. As a result, South Korea has been turned into a zone in which the aggressors and the traitors are desperately and coercively running amok to maintain fascist colonial rule, into a miserable wasteland of human rights, and into an arena where democracy has been strangled.

What is the state of the cultural and artistic sectors in South Korea? The South Korean Consultative Association for the Democratic Cultural Movement said: The culture in this society is one of slavery designed to cow the masses of the people into submission and weakness to the dictator. This culture is not for the people but for neocolonialism. It is not designed to overcome national division but to perpetuate division. At a time when the South Korean culture has been degraded so far, it will be useless to refer to the status of intellectuals and artists.

On behalf of all the intellectuals in the northern half of the Republic, I bitterly denounce and condemn the vampire U.S. imperialists who are frantically running amok to stain Kwangju with the blood shed by our fellow countrymen and to commit once again the barbarous holocaust in Kwangju for the second time, and traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the butcher of the people and felonious and outrageous traitor. [shouts]

No aggressor in all ages and countries has persecuted our people so long and so ruthlessly as the U.S. imperialists. No such heartrending and great disasters have our people suffered in their 500-year-long history as those caused by the U.S. imperialists. At this grim moment when such an arch enemy is threatening our people's right to existence, the South Korean intellectuals should, for the moment, set aside their personal roles to rise up in revengeful patriotism. Their cultural activities should be carried out in struggle to save the nation.

At a time when the people have been made a mockery by the occupiers and when the blood of our fellow countrymen continues to flow, how can intellectuals appear on stage, and even if they do appear, how can they sing and dance? The place where the South Korean intellectuals should be now is the plaza of the struggle to achieve national sovereignty and democracy. Instead of singing a peaceful song, ignoring the situation, the South Korean intellectuals should join in the do-or-die struggle.

We firmly believe that the South Korean intellectuals will banish the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and will carry out the task of democracy without fail by joining efforts with the South Korean people who have risen in the just and patriotic struggle. [applause]

The intellectuals and artists in the northern half of our Republic will positively support the righteous and patriotic struggle of the South Korean people, intellectuals, and artists by bringing about a new revolutionary upsurge in literary and artistic activities, upholding the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. The U.S. imperialist aggressors must immediately withdraw from South Korea. [shouts]

Agricultural Worker's Speech

SK200942 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 17 May 86

[Speech by Sin Sun-ae, a representative of the agricultural workers, at a mass meeting held at the Pyongyang Gymnasium in Pyongyang on 17 May -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades: Recalling the day 6 years ago, as if it were yesterday, I vividly picture before my eyes the heroic appearance of the Kwangju warriors who, like raging billows, dashed to paratroopers' gun muzzles, which ferociously emitted fire, bitterly shouting, "Multilate Chon Tu-hwan to death," "The Yusin remnants must withdraw," "Immediately repeal the emergency martial law." Among the fighting ranks were peasants of Cholla Province, who had raised the torch of the peasants' war in the year of Kabo [1894].

The peasants who rose in the struggle in the dark world devoid of freedom and democracy did not demand fortune or power. They only protested dictatorial rule because their human rights were trampled underfoot. They only demanded basic democracy because they were deprived of democracy. With what did the Chon Tu-hwan ring answer this demand? It answered it by issuing murderous instructions to trample underfoot Kwangju and to kill all the young men. It answered the demand by wantonly stabbing the uprisers to death with bayonets and by burning them to death with flame throwers.

The butcher of the people crushed the skulls of the innocent peasants after binding them with iron chains, mashed them with armored cars, and killed fetuses by cutting the bellies of pregnant women and taking them out. How can we restrain ourselves from gnashing our teeth and from cursing the Chon Tu-hwan ring even today after the elapse of several years? Thousands of peasants, who were murdered in Kwangju, students, and citizens are angrily indicting the killers.

Together with all the agricultural workers in the northern half of the Republic, I bitterly denounce, with surging national indignation, the pro-U.S. dictatorial clique for directly committing the barbarous act of slaughtering the Kwangju people en masse. [shouts]

Comrades, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the ringleader of the Kwangju incident, human trash, and traitor, who should have been executed after undergoing a trial by the South Korean people.

After the Kwangju incident, in an attempt to avoid responsibility for the miserable Kwangju incident by distorting the truth, the Chon Tu-hwan ring brazenly staged the farce of announcing the number of victims in Kwangju by reducing it to 20 or so and of digging and obliterating the graves of the victims in Mt Mudung. It has prevented people from referring to the Kwangju incident. How base and brazen this maneuver is!

No matter what trick he may use, traitor Chon Tu-hwan will never be able to wash off the stains of the blood shed by the fellow countrymen, conceal his true color as a felonious killer, and escape responsibility for the Kwangju incident.

This has been clearly shown by the fact that on 15 May this year, students from 30 universities throughout South Korea, including 4,000 students of Chonnam University in Kwangju, waged a strong anti-U.S. and antidictatorial demonstration struggle, shouting, "Banish the United States that manipulated the mass holocaust in Kwangju," "Punish those who are responsible for the holocaust in Kwangju."

The crime committed against the fellow countrymen is too great for the Chon Tu-hwan ring to escape responsibility for the Kwangju incident. Sitting in the seat of dictatorial power following the Kwangju incident, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has brutally and outrageously suppressed students and the people by pursuing a fascist policy that is much more vicious and barbarous than the Yusin dictatorial system. Thus, he has gravely committed treacherous crimes against the people.

Today, we hear heartrending news every day. Hundreds of students have been arrested en masse and dragged to prison by the puppet police forces throughout South Korea on charges of demanding democracy, and democrats have been arrested ceaselessly and tried on charges of demanding constitutional revision. This directly shows the atrocious nature of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's evil dictatorial rule.

PROVINCIAL RALLIES COMMEMORATE KWANGJU UPRISING

SK201110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA) -- Mass rallies are being held at provincial seats of Korea to commemorate the 6th anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising. At Nampo, Pyongyang and Kaesong mass rallies held on May 19 the attendants vehemently denounced the U.S. imperialist aggressors for their crime in wirepulling the Kwangju massacre.

Addressing the rallies, leading officials of local power bodies and representatives of various circles said that the Kwangju popular uprising was a just resistance for national salvation of the masses who rose against the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to revive the fascist "Yusin" system and for the democratisation of South Korean society and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The speakers stressed that the Kwangju popular uprising was a most fierce massive resistance, largest in the scale in the modern history of the liberation struggle of the eastern people against autocratic government and for democracy. The Kwangju massacre clearly proved that the Chon Tu-hwan group is a group of human butchers who slaughter fellow countrymen without hesitation to maintain their power and the U.S. imperialists are neither "helper" nor "friend" of the South Korean people but their murderer and enemy, the speakers said.

They said the South Korean students and people clearly realized through the Kwangju incident that as long as they are not free from the U.S. imperialist colonial rule, they cannot achieve independence, democracy or reunification and are now directing the spearhead of the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and courageously waging the anti-U.S. struggle.

They ardently called upon the South Korean students and people to hold higher the banner of anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle raised by the fighters of Kwangju and fight persistently in defiance of the brutal suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique till they win final victory.

The speakers said: if the South Korean authorities truly want detente and the improvement of the North-South relations, they must stop at once the military exercise against the North and the frantic suppression of the democratic forces in South Korea and respond to our peace proposal.

While preposterously linking the national fighting committee for achieving democracy, the fighting committee for achieving independence and democracy, and students belonging to these committees with us, the South Korean dictators have frantically kicked up tyrannical rackets in searching universities at midnight, in confiscating publications, and in wantonly arresting students. By so doing, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to cause a second Kwangju incident in South Korea, fully revealing its vulnerability of facing the fate of downfall.

I would like to ask: If the acts of opposing the foreign forces that have come to another country uninvited and of demanding national sovereignty constitute crimes, are the acts of holding on to foreign aggressive forces and of declining to protest the act of bringing a dog into office of the foreign minister patriotic? If the act of demanding democracy due to the lack of democracy is an act that deserves arrest and punishment, does the rascal's act of violating democracy with bayonets deserve praise?

The suppression of the patriotic students and the people by those who have committed crimes against the people can never be justified in any way. Instead of suppressing the students and the people, the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique should frankly admit its treacherous crimes, should step down from the seat of power without delay, should immediately stop futilely kicking up tyrannical rackets, and should unconditionally and immediately release all detained and imprisoned students and people.

All the agricultural workers in the northern half of the Republic will once again reap a bumper harvest this year by thoroughly implementing the party's military slogan calling for reaping a bumper harvest by rising with the spirit of the people in Chongsan-ri. Thus, they will vigorously support and encourage the sacred struggle of the South Korean people and peasants and will positively contribute to achieving the cause of the fatherland's reunification. [applause, shouts]

SIGNIFICANCE OF KWANGJU UPRISE ASSESSED

SK210938 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300
GMT 18 May 86

[Unattributed special article: "Let Us Vanquish the Resentment of Kwangju With the Anti-U.S. Flames for National Salvation"]

[Text] As a blood-stained decisive struggle, the Kwangju uprising marked the most shining chapter in the history of the antifascist struggle for democracy in this country. Today, the 6th anniversary of the Kwangju uprising is being observed at a time when a renewed struggle is being waged.

The Kwangju popular uprising in May 1980 was an eruption of the pent-up resentment and indignation of our masses, who had been oppressed and trampled upon under the fascist colonial rule of the Yankee aggressors and traitor Chon Tu-hwan. At the same time, it was a popular resistance reflecting our masses' unanimous aspiration for independence, democracy, and reunification.

The Kwangju popular uprising was by no means an abrupt incident, but an inevitable product of history. In retrospect, our masses, who overthrew the ringleader of the Yusin dictatorship in the flames of the furious struggle in Pusan and Masan, were filled with the ardent desire to usher in a new spring of democracy. Thus, they boldly turned out on the street of the struggle to completely liquidate the fascist dictatorship, which had kept them under the fascist yoke for 18 long years, and to create a new politics and new life without fascism, submission, and division.

However, the people's dream for a new spring of democracy was mercilessly shattered by the fascist rampage of the military circle of Chon Tu-hwan -- a matchless traitor and murderer -- who was newly installed by the United States.

Instigated by the masters, Chon Tu-hwan, through the 17 May fascist outrage, banned all political activities in order to maintain the fascist colonial rule, which was in crisis. He indiscriminately arrested and detained progressive youths and students and democratic personages, and turned the whole of South Korea into a murderous prison, thus committing an oppressive outrage unprecedented in history.

Our masses were unable to remain idle and tolerate this. The indignation of the masses finally erupted into popular resistance in Kwangju and, thus, a history of a heroic struggle in which the heavily armed martial law troops were repelled with bare fists and the city of Kwangju was brought under complete control of the masses for 10 days was created.

The patriotism of the Honam area, which raised the flames of the Tonghak struggle and the Kwangju student incident, was more highly displayed; the entire city of Kwangju became a pillar of fire; and 800,000 citizens became a volcano of indignation. Thus, the Kwangju popular uprising was the largest popular struggle, in terms of intensity and scale, in the history of popular struggle in the East.

The Kwangju popular uprising once again confirmed the historical truth that neither oppression nor power can frustrate the will of the masses who have turned out for freedom and democracy.

Chon Tu-hwan raved that it would be all right to kill 70 percent of the Kwangju citizens. He hurled into Kwangju some 100,000 troops, aircraft, missiles, and a large number of armored units offered by the U.S. masters. By so doing, he burned to death innocent citizens who had turned out in the struggle, stabbed them to death with bayonets; shot them to death; gouged out breasts; cut open the abdomen of a pregnant woman, took out the fetus, and then slaughtered her; crushed people with tanks; and buried people alive. Thus, in a blood-stained slaughter unprecedented in history in terms of cruelty and bestiality, thousands of compatriots were killed. However, our masses' spirit of freedom and their desire for democracy have not been quelled.

Even if a complete victory was not won, the Kwangju popular uprising showed to the world that our masses and students were still alive even under the relentlessly oppressive rule of the Yankees and fascism. At the same time, it greatly shattered the base of the fascist U.S. colonial rule.

In particular, the Kwangju popular uprising was of great significance because it paved an epochal way to the anti-U.S. struggle for independence for the South Korean masses.

Through the Kwangju uprising, those who had long been plagued by anticomunist fever in the atmosphere of pro-U.S. flunkeyism came to clearly realize that the United States is by no means their protector or friend but an atrocious aggressor, shameless hypocrite, and mortal enemy who does not hesitate to drive other nations into a sea of blood and a sea of flames in order to maintain its colonial rule. Thus, the South Korean mass movement changed its navigational course in the direction of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

Indeed, the Kwangju popular uprising was a significant event that will shine forever in the history of the antifascist struggle for democracy in our country and in the history of the liberation struggle by the oppressed peoples of the world. Upon ruminating on the meaning of the Kwangju popular uprising that made aggressors and fascists tremble 6 years ago, our masses feel heartbroken for those patriots sacrificed for democracy, reunification, and the fatherland.

Six years have passed since those patriots departed from our midst. However, their aspiration has not yet been realized. The maneuvers for the perpetuation of colonial rule over South Korea by the United States -- the ringleader of the Kwangju slaughter -- are becoming even more blatant. The wielding of bayonets by the fascist Chon Tu-hwan regime, instigated by the United States, is also being further intensified. At the same time, the road to reunification is even more heavily blocked by the anticomunist rampage and war exercises and the national economy and the people's livelihood have now reached the worst stage.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan has now even made moves to obstruct the construction of a memorial obelisk for those sacrificed during the 18 May Kwangju uprising. At the same time, he is now persecuting their bereaved families and treating them coldly.

National sovereignty has been completely trampled under foot by the foreign force, democratic fascist rule, the wall of permanent division has been indescribably heightened because of the schemes for two Koreas sought by the splittists within and without, the economy has become bankrupt, and the people's livelihood has reached the worst stage. This, precisely, is what has developed since the Kwangju popular uprising.

The miserable South Korean situation is urgently calling for all the masses to follow the spirit of patriotism displayed by those Kwangju strugglers who fought against tanks and armored personnel carriers, and to turn out in the sacred pan-national anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation.

Our masses must not allow the blood shed by those patriots of the Kwangju uprising to be meaningless. To this end, all people must unite in unison and wage a furious joint struggle along the road of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democracy. This is a lesson drawn from the bitter experience of the Kwangju uprising, in which those involved in the uprising had to wage a blood-stained battle, although their spirit was high and their determination was great, because there was no pan-national support.

At present, no task is more urgent than achieving unity. Workers, youths, students, jobless people, peasants, intellectuals, merchants, businessmen, and even public employees and some conscientious policemen participated in the Kwangju uprising. We must follow this precious example, and the patriotic masses of all walks of life must surmount all differences and turn out in unison in the common cause to repel the Yankees, to punish fascists, and to build an independent and democratic new society.

The May of struggle, the May of victory, has come. The Kwangju banner for democracy and reunification is still fluttering in the hearts of our masses, and the gunshots of resistance and cries of freedom that rang out in Kwangju are still echoing in this land.

The souls of those sacrificed during the Kwangju uprising, who cannot sleep in peace because of their resentment, are watching us. Let us all usher in the second Kwangju uprising and fly the blood-stained banner of independence, democracy, and reunification raised by those patriots on the peak of victory. Let us vanquish the resentment of Kwangju with anti-U.S. flames for national salvation.

DPRK DELEGATIONS DEPART FOR PRC VISIT 20 MAY

DRFR Central Committee

SK201120 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland headed by its Presidium member Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, left here today by air for a visit to China.

It was seen off at the airport by Chong Tu-hwan, Presidium member, and Yu Ho-chun, director of the Secretariat, of the DRFR Central Committee, Kim Tae-sop, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, Choe Hui-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

Pyongyang Friendship Delegation

SK201124 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA) -- A Pyongyang municipal friendship delegation headed by Hong In-ho, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, left here today by plane for a visit to China.

It was sent off at the airport by Wang Kyong-hak, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

UNC COUNTERPROPOSES MAC MEETING BE HELD 29 MAY

SK220044 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 May 86 p 8

[Text] The United Nations Command (UNC) counterproposed yesterday that the 436th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) be held at the truce village of Panmunjom on May 29, a UNC spokesman announced. The spokesman said that the North Korean component of the commission had proposed the MAC meeting be held today.

'SOBER CONSIDERATION' ON ECONOMIC SEA ZONE

SK220139 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 May 86 p 4

[Editorial: "200-Mile Fishery Zone"]

[Text] The Japanese government is reportedly moving to apply its 200-mile maritime zone to Korean fishing vessels in the foreseeable future. Since such a move would substantially affect our haul of marine products, our government should be well prepared for the adverse consequences. For nine years, since its proclamation of the 200-mile exclusive economic zone in May 1977, Japan has exempted Korean fishermen under an accord for self-regulatory fishing operations in the costal seas off Hokkai-do and Cheju-do.

The bilateral and reciprocal fishing agreement is to expire this autumn and will be up for renewal or revision at that time through mutual consultations. Declaration of a 200-mile sea zone is in keeping with the universal trend toward territorial control. Tokyo has thus far exempted Korea for the benefit of both nations.

The proposed measure to keep Korean fishermen out of the coastal seas of Japan comes as a result of tightened fishing regulations by the United States and the Soviet Union in recent years. The two countries have greatly slashed the quotas allowed for Japanese fishing fleets inside their economic zones on grounds of conserving their own maritime resources.

Apparently, the Tokyo government is driven by the need to make up for the losses in their haul of fish in the North Pacific by forcing Korean fishermen out of their declared fishing zone. However, the question is not so simple, since, in terms of cash value, the Japanese catch more fish around the Korean peninsula than Koreans do near Japan. Korean fishermen haul in a large tonnage, but the Japanese rake in more money by catching expensive fish. Thus, the Japanese government has to give a second thought to enforcing the 200-mile limit with regard to Koreans. It might prompt Seoul to declare its own 200-mile economic zone to keep the Japanese out of the now easily accessible fishing grounds.

Korea, for its part, must give sober consideration to the wisdom of proclaiming a 200-mile economic zone, in light of its impact upon its neighbors, Japan and China, with regard to the possible future development of seabed resources, as well as fisheries. It is most important to take effective countermeasures to preserve our own marine resources in our seas and to find new grounds for fishing operations far and wide, unencumbered by restrictions and heavy levies by foreign governments.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON JSP VISAS; PHILIPPINES VISIT

SK220027 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 May 86 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong said yesterday that the government finds it difficult to issue visas to the Japan Socialist Party delegates at this stage. Returning from an official visit to the Philippines, Yi told reporters at Kimpo Airport that the visit of the JSP delegation was related to the "dignity" of the nation.

Prime Minister No already said Tuesday that it is difficult for the government to issue the visas unless the JSP explicitly declares the change of its policy towards the Korean peninsula. "There is no other way, under the current circumstances, to deal with a foreign political party which does not clearly recognize the existence of the Republic of Korea," the minister said. He said that the government's position concerning the visit of JSP delegation, no being promoted by the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, did not contradict its open-door policy. "In opening the door, we should take proper steps on the basis of mutual respect," the minister said.

During his three-day official visit to the Philippines in the capacity of a special presidential envoy, Yi called on President Corazon Aquino. He discussed further cementing cooperative ties between the two countries with Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel and Trade-industry Minister Jose Concepcion Jr.

Minister Concepcion will fly to Seoul late this month for talks with Trade-industry Minister Kum Chin-ho on expanding the bilateral trade. Korean and Philippine officials will also discuss ways of upgrading cooperation in the field of resource development in a meeting to be held at the end of this year, Minister Yi said.

KIM YONG-SAM ON REFUSAL OF VISA FOR ISHIBASHI

SK220129 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 May 86 p 4

[From the "Out and About" Column]

[Text] Faced with the government's consistent refusal to issue visa to Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, the NKDP appeared somewhat embarrassed and upset yesterday. Bewildered that the planned invitation might be foiled, party adviser Kim Yong-sam, who last October initiated the NKDP-JSP exchanges and also suggested Ishibashi's Seoul visit, denounced the government in a harsh tone at a press conference.

Kim reminded that the opposition plan to invite the JSP chairman in January this year was shelved as Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong clarified the government's negative stance on the exchange with the Japan's first opposition party. Minister Yi then said the government would not grant the visa because the JSP doesn't even recognize the Republic of Korea as a legitimate state.

In April, an NKDP delegation, enroute from a U.S. visit, stopped over in Tokyo and extended the party's official invitation to Ishibashi. But after that, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs notified the NKDP of the government's unchanged stand on the issue.

Meanwhile, a ranking ministry official said the government cannot support the envisaged exchange with the JSP at the present stage, because the Japanese party:

- 1) recognizes North Korea as the only legitimate state in the Korean peninsula,
- 2) backs the north's demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces in the south and
- 3) supports the North Korean demand for the tripartite talks involving Seoul, Washington and Pyongyang.

At the end of press conference, Kim added, "But I do not rule out the possibility that the government might reverse its stance and issue the visa. With that hope, I will wait and see (for some days).

CONSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE BEGINS WORK

Instructions From Chon

SK210832 Seoul YONHAP in English 0810 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 21 (YONHAP) -- Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Wednesday asked the constitutional system research committee to do its best in considering the matter of revising the nation's constitution. He made the request at a tea meeting he hosted at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion, for the 40 committee members. Chon asked them to conduct their research in a comprehensive manner, making use of their ample experience and studying foreign constitutions. The committee, which was established last week, is headed by former Chief Justice Min Pok-ki.

To Draft Own Amendment Bill

SK220032 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 May 86 p 1

[Text] Min Pok-ki, chairman of the "Constitution Research Committee," said yesterday that his committee will draft an amendment bill independently of the ruling party. He said the President will combine the separate drafts prepared by the party and the administration.

The research panel on the basic law under the presidential office held its inaugural meeting yesterday at the Integrated Government Office Building after its 40 members were presented letters of appointment by President Chon Tu-hwan.

In an address at the meeting, the former chief justice said, "The committee will conduct research on over-all questions of constitutional systems as well as power structures from a broad perspective." "In particular," he said. "it will study various forms of government, over which debates among people have indicated divided opinion, without setting forth any condition or restraint."

He expressed fear of "violent demonstrations being caused by a unilinear debate on constitutional revision that is mainly focused on the presidential election system." "The most urgent thing in the debate on constitutional amendment will be how to work out ways to ensure authority and permanence of the basic charter," Min asserted, adding that the research by the committee will be conducted in that direction.

The committee formed a seven-member steering subcommittee in the meeting to draw up operational programs. Members will be divided into three subcommittees: the first will deal with basic rights and the judiciary system, the second will be in charge of power structure and election system and the third will work on welfare and economy.

The committee chairman said in an interview after the meeting that the panel will not conduct research for the sake of research but will recommend the revision of specific provisions. "Whether the recommendation will be adopted or not is up to President Chon, who also heads the ruling party," Min said. The President will combine the panel's draft with another from the Democratic Justice Party.

NO TAE-U URGES NKPP TO COMPROMISE ON REVISION

SK210825 Seoul YONHAP in English 0748 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 21 (YONHAP) -- No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) said Wednesday that the time has come for the opposition camp to show a concessionary and compromising attitude reflecting the "realities in Korea." In a speech he presented at the Seoul Foreign Correspondents Club (FCC) here, No said that South Korea has arrived at a crucial juncture in politics, society and other areas, due to a controversy stemming from the matter of revising the nation's constitution. "Assuming that the Constitution will be amended during the term of the incumbent president, the next two years will be more than preoccupied with it, even if the ruling and opposition camps become fully and seriously engaged in discussing the matter," No said.

In the past, he continued, the government would have coped with the latest series of developments with garrison decrees or martial law, but the Fifth Republic has viewed the current situation as a "period of travail for democratic development" and has used patience and leniency in dealing with radical activities.

In reference to the demand being made by the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) and other opposition groups that a system of electing the president through direct, popular vote be established, No said that the opposition groups, which hold an "all or nothing attitude," are hastily calling for democratization.

The two years remaining until President Chon Tu-hwan's term expires in February 1988 will be a short amount of time to take the various measures needed to rewrite the constitution, No said. Among the necessary measures are the passage of a referendum and the approval of two-thirds of the national assemblymen, the enactment of a law governing the election of national assemblymen, a law pertaining to government organization and other related laws, as well as the introduction of a system of local autonomy, he said.

The DJP chairman said that the if the NKDP's rallies across the country were intended to create chaos, such as that which broke out in the Philippines, on the pretext of promoting constitutional revision in an effort to grab power, it is indeed a "preposterous idea," he said. No said that the recent radical leftist theory that has been raised by some students, who have never experienced a war, campus unrest and political uncertainty could encourage North Korea to disrupt the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games.

NKDP URGES GOVERNMENT REVEAL DEMOCRATIZATION PLAN

SK220057 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 May 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday strongly urged the government to reveal promptly its "program for democratization" to prevent any more self-immolations of students and workers struggling for democracy. In a short statement, deputy spokesman Kang Sam-chae said that his party could not suppress shock and dismay at the news that a 23-year-old student at Seoul National University, Yi Tong-su, burned himself to death in an anti-government demonstration Tuesday. He said, "The current regime should put an end to its indirect murdering of students and workers and present immediately a schedule for democratization."

MORE ON SEIZURE OF U.S. CULTURAL CENTER IN PUSAN

THE KOREA TIMES Report

SK220054 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 May 86 p 8

[Excerpts] The seizure of the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan was conducted under a premeditated plan, by students from Seoul. The protesters, mostly members of the militant campus groups, Chamintu and Minmintu, prepared foods such as chocolate for a long-period sit-in at the U.S. facility. The news of their occupation of the building was immediately broken to students rallying on the campus of Seoul National University led by Yi Mong-chae, chairman of the school's Chamintu. Those students arrested included Pak Chong-chin, vice chairman of the SNU Chamintu, who led a campus demonstration on May 9.

Police confiscated two fire bottles, a bucket of inflammable liquid, seven placards, a Korean national flag, a U.S. national flag and other articles for a protest from the sit-in site. Police also seized publications and leaflets condemning the U.S. for what the students described as its close ties with the current dictatorship.

Police investigators suspect that student activist groups had joined in drawing up a concrete plan for the seizure protest. In a leaflet titled "Declaration of Struggle for Nationalization," the students called for the withdrawal of the "U.S. imperialism which helped quench the popular uprising in Kwangju in 1980." They also demanded the scrapping of frontline military drills for students, which they termed a "mercenary training for the U.S." They also requested the U.S. to dismantle its "nuclear bases" from the peninsula, which they claimed threatens the existence of the nation.

U.S. Embassy Statement

SK211141 Seoul YONHAP in English 1134 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 21 (YONHAP) -- The U.S. Embassy here Wednesday condemned the violent actions of 21 Korean students, who had occupied the office building of the U.S. Consulate and U.S. Information Service (USIS) in the southern port city of Pusan. In a statement, the embassy said, "We are grateful that the incident was resolved without loss of life or serious injury."

Because of the violent nature of the students' actions, the U.S. Consul requested the Korea National Police to enter the building and remove the students, according to the statement. All 21 students, mostly living in Seoul, were picked up by more than 100 riot policemen about an hour after the students, armed with pipes and sticks, entered the building.

"Korean patrons, who stayed in the USIS library at the start of the incident, were released unharmed," the statement said. The U.S. Embassy expressed a regret that two policeman were injured in the line of duty.

REV MUN IK-HWAN TURNS HIMSELF IN TO NAMBU POLICE

SK211136 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Reverend Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the United Masses Movement for Democracy and Unification [Mintongnyon], who was on a wanted list on charges of having incited students by participating in an illegal rally held on the Seoul National University [SNU] campus on the afternoon of 20 May, appeared this afternoon on the campus of Kyemyong College in Taegu and read a statement. After this, he voluntarily turned himself in to the police authorities. After reading a statement on the campus of Kyemyong College in Taegu, where he went to deliver a lecture to a meeting of students, at about 1300 today, Rev Mun Ik-hwan appeared at the Nambu Police Station in Taegu to turn himself in.

The police plan to take Rev Mun Ik-hwan to Seoul to question him with regard to how he arranged his lecture at SNU, how he entered the campus without permission from the school authorities, and what he said in the lecture.

In the meantime, Rev Mun Ik-hwan, in a meeting with reporters at the Nambu Police Station in Taegu this afternoon, said that it was only this morning that he came to know about the self-immolation of SNU student Yi Tong-su, who had set himself on fire, as well as about his own inclusion on a wanted list. He also said that he voluntarily canceled his scheduled lecture to the student meeting at Kyemyong College today and came to the police to turn himself in.

STUDENTS HOLD DEMONSTRATIONS AT 19 UNIVERSITIES

SK220102 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 May 86 p 8

[Text] Demonstrations took place at 19 universities yesterday, participated by over 6,100 students. Some 2,000 Seoul National University students held a rally in the Acropolis Plaza at 1:30 p.m. and pledged their enhanced strife in the wake of the self-immolation of Yi Tong-su, a freshman who burned himself and leaped from a campus building to death in protest on Tuesday.

During the emergency student council meeting, students were briefed on the news of students raid of the American Cultural Center in Pusan.

At Korea University, some 400 students staged a sit-in at the library for three consecutive days in opposition to the compulsory student drill in frontline units. They once tried to take to the street, chanting anti-government, anti-U.S. slogans but were quelled by riot police.

GORBACHEV'S CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT SPEECH PRAISED

OW171358 Ulaanbaatar MNTSAME in Russian 1344 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 May (MNTSAME) -- In his speech on Soviet television Mikhail Gorbachev absolutely and convincingly refuted deceitful information by Western propagandists about the Chernobyl accident, UNEN writes.

Speculating on others' misfortune, American imperialism and its allies are attempting to distract the world community's attention from urgent problems of limiting the arms race and removing the threat of mankind's nuclear self-destruction, to cover up its military preparations and aggressive actions against sovereign, independent states. In particular, the United States is spreading propagandist speculation on the accident in Chernobyl at the same time it continues nuclear experiments, threatens Libya and Nicaragua, and makes every attempt to annul SALT-2.

In this situation the Soviet Union remains consistent in its policy of peace and relaxation and again asks Washington to stop nuclear experiments; it reinforces its words with concrete practical actions by prolonging its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions until 6 August.

At the same time Mikhail Gorbachev again offers to meet President Reagan in one of the European capitals or in Hiroshima, and makes several proposals aimed at expansion of states cooperation in mastering nuclear energy. All of this once more proves the sincerity and peacefulness of Soviet foreign policy which strives to prevent unleashing nuclear catastrophe, emphasizes UNEN.

PREPARATIONS BEGUN FOR 19TH MPRP CONGRESSEmulation Drive Underway

OW200002 Ulaanbaatar MNTSAME in English 1719 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 19 (MNTSAME) -- These days international socialist emulation drive in honour of the 19th MPRP congress is underway under the motto "Two Congresses -- One Goal." It is aimed at saving material resources, introducing scientific and technical achievements and rationalization proposals into production, growing labour productivity, increasing output quality, strengthening plan and labour disciplines.

Mongolian-Soviet work collectives successfully fulfill their pledges on the realization of plan targets of 5 months ahead of schedule by the day of inaugurating the 19th MPRP Congress. Namely here, in work collectives Mongolian and Soviet workers, engineers and technicians undergo school of internationalism and fraternal mutual assistance.

Labor Holiday Held

OW192320 Ulaanbaatar MNTSAME in English 1727 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 19 (MNTSAME) -- A nationwide labour holiday in honour of the 19th MPRP Congress was held in Mongolia on 18 May.

It was specially active at the park named after Mongol-Soviet Friendship Society (MSES) near the 12th Micro-District of the capital. More than 400 people including members and activists of the MSES, Soviet Embassy's staff workers, and Soviet specialists working at building trusts took part in it and have planted many saplings and shrubs and did some other works on improving the park.

Secretary and Politburo member of the MPRP CC, and chairman of the MSES Central Council Ts. Namsray, Politburo member of the MPRP CC, first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City Committee, deputy chairman of the MSES Central Council B. Altangerel took part in the Voskresnik. [Day of Mass Sunday Work] That day, the work collective of Ulaanbaatar wood-working plant turned out production worth 400 thousand Tugrigs more than on an ordinary day.

POWER WORKERS NOMINATE BATMONH FOR HURAL

OW192348 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME In English 1711 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 19 (MONTSAME) -- Industrial and office workers of the MPR central power grids at their pre-election meeting have unanimously nominated Jambyn Batmonh general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the MPR Great People's Hural for elections to the MPR Great People's Hural for the Ulaanbaatar Electoral District No 46.

The nomination proposal for the Deputy of J Batmonh Mongolia's party and state figure, consistent fighter for peace, socialism, friendship among nations, and for unity and cohesion of international communist and workers' movement has also been unanimously supported at the party meeting of the Ulaanbaatar Thermopower Station No 3 and at the workers meeting of the 5th Residential Area of Workers' District.

Pre-election meetings to nominate the deputies to the supreme organ of the state power the MPR Great People's Hural are underway throughout the country. Names of the MPR Prime Minister D. Sodnom, secretary and Politburo member of the MPRP Central Committee, Ts. Namsray and B. Dejid, Politburo member and chairman of the party control of the MPRP CC are also among the deputies.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION GUIDELINES OUTLINED

OW122311 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1711 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 12 (MONTSAME) -- The draft guidelines for the MPR's economic and social development for the period 1986-1990 submitted for nationwide discussion note that capital construction plays an important role in accelerating the country's socio-economic development. According to the development guidelines the main task of this branch is the concentration of the workforce and means on projects intended for solving the priority economic and social targets, the increase of the efficiency of work.

In the current five years -- 1986-1990 -- the capital investments rent in the national economy are to increase by 24-26 percent, the volume of contractual work by 26-29 percent and the volume of work fulfilled by Mongolian building organizations by 42-44 percent.

It is also planned to widely introduce advanced forms and methods of work, develop biregade contract, improve the organization of construction - assembly work, expand the independence of ministries and departments and raise their responsibility for the final work results.

INFORMATION, CULTURE DELEGATIONS DEPART FOR USSR

BK210510 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0402 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 May (SPK) -- Two delegations of the Ministry of Information and Culture of the PRK, one led by Minister Chheng Phon, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee, and the other by Kong Bunchhoeun, deputy chief of the Motion Pictures Department, left on 19 May for the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Ministry of Agriculture.

The will attend the international cinema festival, which will be held in Tashkent, the Soviet Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan, from 20 to 30 May.

Another delegation of the PRK ministry led by Pich Tumkravoel, chief of the Art Department, left Phnom Penh the same day for a study trip to the USSR.

DECISION ON SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL PRAISED

BK211300 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1105 GMT 21 May 86

["Posture" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 21 -- The joint decision of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to pull out another contingent of the Vietnam Volunteer Army, the fifth partial withdrawal since 1982, testifies to Kampuchea's growing strength in all fields and demonstrates another gesture of good will of the two governments to contribute to the promotion of dentente in Southeast Asia.

This decision shows the two countries' unshakable solidarity, perfect mutual understanding and their complete unity of action, and their genuine concern for each other's interests.

The long-standing tradition of militant solidarity between the Armed Forces of Kampuchea and Vietnam began with the founding of the Indochinese Communist Party in 1930 and has developed through the struggle against common enemies. Vietnam came to [as received] the third time, army volunteers from Vietnam responded in time to the urgent call of the Kampuchean people, flew to the rescue of the latter and saved them from the grips of the Pol Pot clique, henchmen of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism.

These great services will be remembered forever with profound gratitude by all Kampuchean patriots.

Over the past seven years the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces consisting of the regular and regional forces, the militia and guerrillas, have grown steadily in strength and have effectively cooperated with Vietnamese volunteers in ensuring the defence of the country. The victories of the 1984-85 dry season, the most resounding ever, resulted in the obliteration of a series of enemy hideouts along the northwestern border. They thoroughly upset all enemy strategic plans and threw enemy forces into utter disarray while greatly enhancing the poosture of the Kampuchean revolution.

The growth of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and their important exploits have enabled Kampuchea to make rapid progress in other fields of national defence and construction. The existence of a secure, happy, progressive society in reborn Kampuchea has been widely acclaimed abroad. It is food for thought to many people on the enemy side and, in fact, has won for the revolution the allegiance of many such people.

The enemy, however, has not given up its designs on Kampuchea. The expansionists in Beijing, the U.S. imperialists, the ultra-rightists in Thailand and other reactionary forces remain as thick as thieves in their common efforts to overthrow the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the only legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people. Beijing has not changed the least in its intention of restoring the rule the genocidal Pol Pot clique. With Chinese arms and money and with U.S. "humanitarian aid," Khmer reactionaries are still maintained in sanctuaries in Thailand for sabotage activities against Kampuchea. At the same time, mouthpieces in Beijing and some other capitals have played up imaginary military "victories" of the Khmer reactionaries, "victories" which are discounted by any sane people and which are taken with a serious dose of skepticism by even the most biased observers. Most recently another propaganda ploy was staged in the Chinese capital in the form of an "eight-point proposal" for the consumption of the credulous. The mere fact that the proposals were made under the aegis of the Chinese authorities was proof enough that their sole purpose is to restore the Pol Pot clique to power despite universal condemnation and to the detriment even of Pol Pot's associates.

So this partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces should be construed in the spirit of the communique of the 12th conference of the foreign ministers, in which the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos clearly state that they "ardently desire peace and an early end to the undeclared war against the Kampuchean people so as to soon reach a political solution to the question of Kampuchea and to that of peace and stability in Southeast Asia."

It should be seen with a clear distinction of the internal and international aspects of a political solution to the Kampuchean question. The international aspects of a political solution to the Kampuchean question. The communique of the 12th Indochinese foreign ministerial conference also points out: "The settlement of the international aspect of the Kampuchean question would imply an agreement on the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces along with the cessation of all material and military aid to the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary Khmer forces of the utilization by the latter of Thai territory as sanctuary, of all intervention from outside in the internal affairs of Kampuchea as well as of military hostilities by foreign countries against the People's Republic of Kampuchea."

People who intentionally misinterpret this gesture of good will for their dirty purposes will be frustrated by the high vigilance and firm militant solidarity of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese, and Lao peoples.

GRENADE ATTACK ON BANGKOK AIRPORT REPORTED

AFP Report

BK220413 Hong Kong AFP in English 0407 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Bangkok, May 22 (AFP) -- At least one person was wounded in a grenade attack at Bangkok airport Thursday, sources at the airport said.

First reports of the attack were conflicting. Airport officials said one security guard was wounded when an unspecified number of men threw an M-19 grenade from a limousine driven into a parking lot facing a passenger exit at the airport terminal at 5:00 a.m.

But other sources said three people were wounded when a man wearing military fatigues threw a grenade into a second-floor departure area, wounding two security guards and a Thai official.

The sources said the lone attacker fled to the first floor arrival area and got into a waiting sedan car.

Airport officials said the attack, which followed two explosions last month, was not immediately claimed.

On April 8, a bomb went off at a Bangkok hotel one hour before U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger was to arrive for a dinner hosted by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. Three people were injured. On April 22, a bomb was thrown at the U.S. Consulate in Songkhla in Southern Thailand. There were no injuries. There were also several bomb scares in the capital in April.

Bangkok Radio Report

BK220556 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] At about 0500 today an explosion occurred at Bangkok airport near the departure lounge on the second floor. An explosive was thrown from a taxi while it was passing the area. A security guard was wounded, some windows were broken, and some vehicles nearby were damaged.

Athit Comment

BK220820 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 22 May 86 p 1

[Text] An unidentified person in combat fatigue tossed a hand grenade at the information desk in front of the departure terminal of Don Muang Airport early this morning, shattering the glass wall and wounding three security guards, official sources said. The wounded guards were rushed to Phumphon Hospital for treatment and later released.

Supreme Commander and Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek told reporters at Sanam Luang while attending Wisakabucha ceremony that the grenade thrower was the kind of person who did not care for the country but only his own interest.

"Laws should be enacted to mete out severe punishment to people penetrating such selfish and self-serving action damaging to the national interest as a whole," he stressed.

When asked whether he knew the person or group of persons behind the bombing, Gen Athit said he did not know and he could not say whether such action was aimed to instigate. He said that he received an initial report that there was an explosion in front of the departure terminal of the Don Muang Airport at about 5 a.m. He said three persons including two War Veteran Organisation guards and one Airport Authority of Thailand guard were hit by the shrapnels. Gen Athit said that the suspect, who was wearing combat fatigue fled in the taxi he arrived in after throwing an M19 Al hand grenade. He said he had ordered Colonel Montri Thipawat, Deputy Commander of the First Army Division to conduct an investigation jointly with other agencies concerned.

At about 7:00 a.m., Police Chief Gen Narong Mahanon and Metropolitan Police Commissioner Lt Gen Sawaeng Thirasawat together with other high-ranking police officers and police bomb experts arrived at the scene.

Pol Gen Narong said he still did not know who did the job but it was clear to him that the perpetrator wanted to create a situation with some sinister objective in mind. However, he said, it looked as if he did not intend to hurt or kill anyone or damage the properties. "I believe it was only an instigator's job."

Airport Authority of Thailand [AAT] Air Marshal [AM] Bandit Susinwon said investigation must first be conducted before any conclusion can be reached. Asked if there has been a bombing threat against the AAT, AM Bandit said there was none this month, however there had been four bomb threats in April. "Security at the airport is already tight as always, any more stringent measures will impose more inconvenience on the passengers. However, it may have to be done," AM Bandit said.

After an inspection of the site, a pit 4-5 inches across and one inch deep was found in front of the information desk while the ceiling and a Thai Airways limousine were pockmarked by the shrapnels.

The AAT officials said most passengers and their wellwishers did not know what happened because the officers would not tell them, and flight schedule was not affected.

PREM INTERVENES AFTER MINISTERS LEAVE SAP

BK210417 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 May 86 pp 1, 2

[By Rangsan Rattananit; Adisak Limprungphattanakit; Sompong Tan]

[Text] The official resignation from the Social Action Party (SAP) by Agriculture Minister Narong Wongwan and his deputy Barom Tanthian triggered off a heated debate in yesterday's Cabinet meeting. Premier Prem Tinsulanon had to intervene to conclude that the two ministers can remain in the caretaker Cabinet, informed sources told THE NATION.

Meanwhile, PM's Office Minister Sawat Khamprakop confirmed with the United Democratic Party (UDP) that he will resign from SAP and the Cabinet this week. Sawat is expected to tender his resignation tomorrow and hold a news conference Friday to explain his defection to UDP which is headed by SAF defector Buntheng Thongsawat.

Informed sources said that Narong's and Barom's resignation was raised during the Cabinet meeting in which SAP leader and Deputy Prime Minister Sitthi Sawetsila suggested that as a matter of political etiquette, the ministers should step down because they were appointed to the Cabinet under the SAP quota.

The contention, however, was countered by several other Cabinet members and Gen Prem decided by saying that if they moved from one coalition partner to another, there was not need for them to resign because all the coalition partners were in the same government. Moreover, the Cabinet was only a caretaker, Prem said.

The premier was quoted as saying that if a Cabinet member defected to opposition parties, such as Chat Thai or United Democratic Party, he should resign to show his political spirit.

During the Cabinet meeting, Sitthi also raised objection to Narong's order to replace the director general of the Irrigational Department with his deputy. The director general was appointed C-11 engineer. Sitthi said that Nrong should have his approval as party leader before issuing the order. But Deputy Prime Minister Parachuat Suntrangkun counter-argued that Narong had the authority to reshuffle the bureaucrats in his ministry.

Narong resigned from SAP to head a new political party which will include former Deputy House Speaker Piyanat Watcharaphon while Barom resigned to join the Democrat Party.

SAP member Thawi Kraikhup told THE NATION that Narong cleared the matter in a talk with deputy leader Phong Sarasin.

"Khun Phong understands well that Khun Narong resigned to follow his colleagues and that the new party will have a policy very similar to that of SAP. They will be twin political parties. Everybody understands that probably with the exception of the party leader who may harbour some doubts," Thawi said.

He said that SAP would be ready to welcome Narong back if his party garnered fewer than 20 House seats. The Constitution requires that a political party must dissolve itself in that case.

Thawi added that acting Pracha Thai leader Somsazk Rattanasak yesterday afternoon submitted an application with the Interior Ministry, asking to rename the party Ruam Thai. Narong will head the party.

Informed sources told THE NATION that Thawi phoned up Phong yesterday morning and promised that he would return to SAP if his party captured fewer than 20 House seats. The sources said Phong had no objection to his departure.

Narong huddled with Ruam Thai co-founders at his residence last night. He reportedly cleared up the confusion over his resignation at the meeting which was supposed to elect members on the executive committee. Narong will give a news conference at the Agriculture Ministry this morning.

In a related development, UDP sources said that Sawat will submit his resignation from SAP and the Cabinet Thursday or before. He will lead a team of five Nakhon Sawan former MPs out of SAP into UDP. The team will include former assistant police director general Pol Gen Krit Patchimsawat. The UDP meeting at UDP founder Col Phon Roengprasoetwit's residence yesterday almost finalized the list of its candidates to stand in the July 27 general election. The meeting agreed that Sawat and his team will run in Nakhon Sawan.

The sources said that Sawat was irked when Sitthi half-jokingly urged him to give a definite reply whether he would stay on in SAP. "Are you going to stay on or go? Do you want to resign or have the party sack you?" the source quoted Sitthi as telling Sawat. Sawat occasionally showed up at the UDP head office while his brother, Prathuang Khamprakop, also a former Nakhon Sawan MP, attended all the UDP meetings, according to the party sources.

Sawat yesterday conveyed a message to UDP secretary general Tamchai-Khamphato through Pol Gen Krit Tamchai confirmed he had received the message but declined to elaborate. Earlier, former SAP MP from Udon Thani Surachat Chamansil told reporters that Narong and Barom entrusted him to tender their resignation letters at the party head office. The party received the letters at about 1.30 pm.

Surachat said Narong, a former Prae MP, and Barom, an ex-Phang-nga MP, cited in the resignation letters "political reasons" for their decision to leave the party.

An informed source, meanwhile, said Barom would become a full-fledge Democrat Party member on conditions that the party successfully persuade Chulin Laksanawisit to opt out of the coming polls in Phang-nga and that the Democrat executive committee adopt a resolution admitting Barom's application.

Chulin has been tipped to represent the Democrats in the election in Phang-nga where only one parliamentary seat is available. Chulin, a cartoonist, was narrowly defeated by Barom during the last general election in 1983 and was regarded a strong contender in the Phang-nga contest. The source said Chulin may lose the election as he had failed to visit Phang-nga constituents frequently whereas Barom who campaigns in the province almost every weekend. The source added that negotiations were under way to convince Chlin to help campaign for Barom so as to prepare himself for the 1990's general election in which Phang-nga will have two representatives.

In a related development, two-time Ranong MP Yongyut Noppaket yesterday submitted a resignation from SAP and defected to the Democrat Party. "What's the point to stay in a house with no roof and walls," the former lawmaker said of SAP, referring to the current internal conflicts that led to the departure from the party of many members.

With the persuasion of Democrat secretary general Wira Musigaphong and former Progressive member Anan Chaisaeng, Yongyut said he had already applied for membership with the Democrat Party. "In addition, I have sounded out opinions of Ranong constituents who urged me to run in the upcoming polls under the Democrat banner," he said.

JOINT OPERATION AGAINST CPM GUERRILLAS LAUNCHED

BK210335 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 May 86 p 1

[Text] The Fourth Army yesterday launched a three-pronged attack on guerrillas of the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] while Malaysian forces mounted a suppression drive on the other side of the border. The coordinated operation, codenamed Taksin 292 by the Thai side, was concentrated in Betong, Yaha and Thanto districts of Yala Province where the guerrillas are reported to be active.

Reports from Betong said that infantry troops from the Second Battalion of the 15th Regiment based in Nakhon Si Thammarat and from the Songkhla-based Fourth Battalion of the Fifth Regiment spearheaded the attack on a suspected stronghold of the CPM's 12th Regiment in the Betong salient yesterday morning. The infantrymen were supported by an Army L19 plane and helicopter gunships which conducted bombing and strafing runs on the suspected redoubt.

Meanwhile, a combined force of Yala-based rangers and infantry troops launched an operation against communist targets in Ban Khok Chang, Thanto District.

A third force of combined rangers and infantrymen staged an attack in Yaha District. No details were available on clashes between government forces and the communists.

A similar blitz was launched against the guerrillas in Betong District in February. But the campaign failed to capture any major communist camp and several troops were killed or wounded by land mines.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRC

BK211023 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Thai Foreign Ministry Permanent Secretary Asa Sarasin, leading a team of senior officials, has left for an official visit to China from 20 to 28 May. The group is scheduled to arrive in Beijing at 1745 today. Officials in the team include Deputy Ministry Permanent Secretary Tet Bunnak, Ambassador attached to the Ministry Chawat Atthayuk, as well as a number of other officials.

During the group's visit, Thai Permanent Secretary Asa Sarasin and the other officials will call on Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing on 22 May to exchange views on matters of common interest and bilateral relations. The Thai permanent secretary and his party will return to Thailand on 28 May.

SITTHI ON SOCIAL ACTION PARTY PROBLEMS

BK210253 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 May 86 p 4

[Report on interview with Foreign Minister and Social Action Party leader Sitthi Sawetsila by correspondents Banyat Thatsaniyawet and Phichai Chunsuksawatdi on 19 May; -- place not given]

[Text] Among the major political parties contesting in this year's general election, the Social Action Party (SAP) -- which commanded 101 seats before dissolution of Parliament -- has had its share of internal problems and setbacks.

Since M.R. Khukrit Pramot gave up his post -- which has been taken up by Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Sitthi Sawetsila -- the party has been wracked by dissension: a split which many political analysts have said may mean the end of the party as a significant political force.

The party's internal setbacks started with the departure of former Deputy Prime Minister Buntheng Thongsawat, who took with him a number of the party's northern MPs, following the SAP reshuffle as a result of M.R. Khukrit's departure.

Mr Buntheng later played a key role in defeating the government bill which led to the dissolution of Parliament on May 1, in which many party MPs switched sides despite a party meeting agreeing that it would back the government.

Many MPs lost their political seat within the Government when the party took action, and in the flurry of horse-trading and re-alignments, the party has lost more key MPs and election heavyweights, leaving only about 50 of the original 101 MPs.

Deputy Prime Minister ACM Sitthi has been at the centre of these problems and for the past several months, along with other senior party members, has been trying to grapple with each wave of trouble.

The timing of these problems has placed a very heavy burden on the shoulders of ACM Sitthi, a first term MP: a relative greenhorn in the political arena.

Some analysts have said that by deciding to run in Bangkok Constituency Two -- the same constituency in which Democrat Health Minister Marut Bunnak will be running, ACM Sitthi will be fighting for his political survival.

In an interview with the Bangkok POST on Monday, ACM Sitthi said, however, that for the first time in months, he is now able to "think clearly."

The party has just completed its "house sweeping" -- a reorganisation -- and now he is ready to enter what is assuredly the toughest challenge of his political career.

Although those remaining in the party have spent a "majority of their time" reorganising the party for the election, the SAP leader makes no secret of the fact that the party is "handicapped" as a result of the internal conflicts.

"Because of this (internal problem) we are at a handicap. Time is not on our side because we have to clear our internal affairs," he said.

The minister said, however, that for the remaining MPs and the newcomers which the party will field on July 27, "a new solidarity exists!"

Commenting on the party's internal problems, ACM Sitthi said that like society, a political party has its principles, rules and regulations which party members and MPs should follow.

Party decisions are made by the executive committee and once a decision is taken, they should be followed.

The fact that there were conflicts within the party is an "ordinary matter," the minister said and added that dissidents left the party because their principles and beliefs no longer coincided with those of the SAP.

"Their principles are no longer the same as that of the party so they have to leave the party and find a new place, to build a new place which suits their principles and kind of thinking.

"This is an ordinary affair. I do not criticise these people because the needs of individuals will differ: some may have their own principles, others may want fame and honour for themselves or their families, and yet others may want prestige and position.

"Now it is clear who those people are; take a close look and study to see what each one of them are doing.

"We should not look back into the past. We have confidence now and will continue on. We are ready," ACM Sitthi said.

Another senior SAP MP said the split within the SAP "is better" than in other political parties. "At least the split is like separating water from oil. Now we know who is whom. Other parties have many splinter groups and factions which, in fact, pose a more serious matter than ours," he said.

When asked to comment on former SAP leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot and his words and actions during the party's internal problems, ACM Sitthi said:

"He is the first party leader and still a member of the party. But he does not want to be the leader; he has gained the respect of SAP members.

"For me personally, I can say I respect Achan Khukrit. He has left the leadership but is still a member of the party. Whatever he says is his business. I have always respected him as I respect my elders and will continue to do so, especially for those to whom I am grateful.

"All my actions are based on the decision of the remaining executive committee, and this is not my own decision nor have I acted from my own personal power. They will draft for me the following decisions saying that this is a decision of the committee.

"I am not a dictator. I am not a short-tempered person and I don't want to criticise anyone," he said.

ACM Sitthi admits that the party had lost a number of potentially good people who wanted to join their ranks for the election as a result of the internal split and allegations that the party was one of big-monied financiers.

"This stopped many good people from joining the party in this election. There were good people who approached me, or were about to approach me, but they stopped when they read news about the split and financiers."

The SAP leader said that he himself was not rich and had entered government service from the dawn of his career; and he is proud of his achievements.

He denied that the SAP was a party of big money financiers, saying that those who owned businesses did not put their funds into the party, while others with money had already left. The fact is, he said, all political parties have their financial backers.

The SAP leader said that with the 50-old remaining MPs, the party has undergone a re-organisation, adding that a team had been set up to monitor the party's campaign in various stages.

"We have set up a system to assess how we are doing during the campaign so that we can correct our mistakes as we go along," ACM Sitthi said.

And whatever the election's outcome, the party will continue with this new system of monitoring the needs of the people, to see if what the party promised during their campaign is being followed up.

"The party hopes to use its branch offices around the country, or set up certain places in areas where we do not have branch offices, so that people can submit their complaints. "We will screen these complaints and select those which represent the real needs of the people and then respond to them," the SAP leader said.

Commenting further on the party's election preparation, the SAP leader said that the party has tried to select candidates who will truly sacrifice themselves to serve the people. "I want to see the roots of democracy buried deep in this country and see some new people, some new blood, coming in to serve the country," he said.

Qualifications which the party has set up in selecting this new breed to make up the 180 candidates the party will field nationwide on July 27 are that they must know what the problems of the country are; they must know the problems in their respective areas; they must have at least spoken out about these problems and must be persons accepted by the people in their areas.

Another area in which ACM Sitthi said the party has done some reorganization, is that of party funds. Like other parties, he said, the SAP has its financial backers -- usually prominent personalities who are businessmen and MPs at the same time, such as Commerce Minister Surat Osathanukro. He said that the party wants to see all its MPs contribute money to a central fund and eliminate block backing by the few.

If money comes into the party from just a handful of persons, this could lead to the formation of factions. This system would only cause problems, he said. "I have now set up a new system, whereby those who have money are asked to make a sacrifice," he said.

The minister declined to go into further detail of the party's "new system" but said that personally he was ready for the elections.

Despite advice to the contrary by close aides, the minister has decided to run in Bangkok Constituency Two.

Arguments have been put to ACM Sitthi that as the party leader, it would be politically wise to avoid hotly contested seats in favour of seeking certain re-election in solid SAP provinces. But the minister, known as a principled and straight-forward person, has refused to do so.

Perhaps the best person to comment on the SAP leader's reason for running in Bangkok despite the odds, in ACM Sitthi himself: "I will tell you now, I will run where I was 'born'" -- in Phra Hakon, Samphanthawong and Bang Rak, Pomprap, Pathumwan.

"I am not a good speaker but I will speak on main issues, and will speak to the point, so that people can understand. "And if I die (politically), I will die with my boots on."

Although ACM Sitthi did not say how many seats the party hopes to gain on July 27, party sources said they are hopeful that the SAP will gain about 70 seats in the next Parliament.

Asked whether the SAP was prepared to form a united front with other parties, particularly the Democrats, the Deputy Premier said that each party hopes to gain a majority to set up a government. "This (the issue of forming a front) is a matter for the future and when the time comes, it will be decided in Parliament. "We can join with any party which has the same principles as we do, that is, to sacrifice and act for the benefit of the country."

Asked whether the SAP would support Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon or Army Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek as the next prime minister, ACM Sitthi said: "I think the SAP will not gain a majority (in Parliament) and therefore, would not have the right (to decide) on this issue.

"But no matter who it is, the Constitution does not prevent a person who is not elected from becoming prime minister.

"If there are many parties elected to Parliament and an agreement cannot be reached as to who should be prime minister, the SAP is not against a neutral person becoming prime minister -- if that person is willing to make sacrifices for the sake of the country," ACM Sitthi concluded.

COMMUNIQUE ON WITHDRAWAL FROM PRK REPORTED

OW210929 Hanoi VNA in English 0746 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 21 -- The Vietnamese Defence Ministry released here today a communique on the upcoming partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea. The communique says:

"In implementation of the statement of the Indochinese summit held in Vientiane in February 1983, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea have agreed on the withdrawal of part of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea.

The contingent to be repatriated consists of the group of Divisions 98 including Infantry Division 8, Infantry Brigade 95, Infantry Regiment 37 and their auxiliary units.

The group of Divisions 98 has successfully fulfilled its internationalist obligation in Kampuchea's southwestern border area."

DETAILS OF SRV TROOP PULLOUT REPORTED

BK210908 Hong Kong AFP in English 0851 GMT 21 May 86

[By Laurent Maillard]

[Text] Hanoi, May 21 (AFP) -- Vietnam announced Wednesday that it would withdraw some of its estimated 150,000 troops from Cambodia, the fifth partial pullout since Hanoi's forces invaded the neighbouring state in late 1978. The Vietnamese Defense Ministry did not say when the partial withdrawal would take place or how many soldiers would be repatriated. A Defense Ministry statement said the troops to be withdrawn were from "divisionary group 98, composed of the 8th infantry division, the 95th infantry brigade of the 37th infantry regiment and dependent units." Reliable sources in the Vietnamese capital said that those units total about 12,000 soldiers. The sources added that the troops will probably be withdrawn at the end of next week.

(In Bangkok, analysts noted that Cambodian resistance groups and Western experts have denounced the yearly withdrawals as nothing more than troops rotations which do not affect the total number of Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia.)

The ministry statement said that the troops being repatriated were from the "southwestern border region of Cambodia." (A Cambodian news agency report monitored in Bangkok quoted the Cambodian Defense Ministry as saying that "divisionary group 98 acquitted itself brilliantly in its mission of internationalism in the border regions of southwest Cambodia.")

Sources in Hanoi said that some of the troops to be withdrawn were based south of the Cambodian capital, Phnom Penh, and that they would be sent to southern Vietnam. Some of the soldiers will be brought out by boat, down the Mekong River, the sources added.

Vietnam has carried out four partial troop withdrawals since 1982, in keeping with a pledge by Hanoi to remove all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia by 1990. No mention of that promise was made in Wednesday's statement, observers noted.

The ministry said the upcoming partial withdrawal was in keeping with a decision made at the February 1983 Indochinese summit held in Laos. At the summit, the leaders of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam decided on yearly withdrawals of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

The 1990 final withdrawal date was set by Indochinese foreign ministers at an August 1985 meeting.

There are an estimated 150,000 Vietnamese troops stationed in Cambodia, according to Cambodian resistance sources and Western military experts. Hanoi has declined to reveal how many troops it maintains in Cambodia.

In April 1985, following the reported withdrawal of some 15,000 troops, Vietnam said that one-third of its forces have been repatriated since 1978, a claim dismissed by the Cambodian resistance led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Western military experts.

(In Bangkok, a Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman said there was "no reason to believe this withdrawal will be any different (than those of the past) but we hope it is genuine."

(A Western source in the Thai capital said he was "fairly confident it's the same as rotations in the past, rather than a withdrawal."

(Observers in Bangkok noted that the upcoming withdrawal follows a November-to-May dry season that was marked for the first time by an absence of large-scale Vietnamese military operations against the estimated 50,000 Cambodian resistance bases along the Thai border, the observers said.

(The Vietnamese Army, aided by a small number of Cambodian government forces and several hundred thousand enlisted civilians, are engaged in massive land-clearing operations as part of efforts to seal the border.)

HO CHI MINH BIRTHDAY OBSERVED ABROAD

OW211011 Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 21 -- A meeting was held at the "Friendship" house in Moscow on May 19 to mark the 96th birth anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh (May 19). The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society (SVFA).

In his address, G.S. Titov, president of the SVFA Central Committee, described President Ho Chi Minh's life as a brilliant example of devotion to the interests of the party and the people of Vietnam and to the noble ideal of communism. He affirmed that the Soviet people always side with the Vietnamese people and spare no efforts to consolidate the unshakable friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries.

The same day, at the Ho Chi Minh Square (Moscow) where a statue of President Ho Chi Minh is to be erected, took place a wreath-laying ceremony in honour of his 96th birth anniversary.

A talk on President Ho Chi Minh's life and revolutionary cause was given at the office of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association (KVFA) in Phnom Penh on May 17 in honour of his 96th birth anniversary.

Speaking at the talk, Chan Ven, general secretary of the State Council and president of the KVFA, praised the great revolutionary cause of President Ho Chi Minh who, he stressed, first brought Marxism-Leninism and the light of the socialist October Revolution to the Indochinese countries. On this occasion, the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee's Commission for Propaganda and Education published a document titled "President Ho Chi Minh."

In Laos, a series of functions have been organized in celebration of President Ho Chi Minh's birthday, including a symposium on "President Ho Chi Minh With Press Work" under the joint sponsorship of the Lao Journalists' Association and the Committee of Information, Newspapers, Radio and Television, and talks on his life and great revolutionary cause.

In an article on May 19, the Lao national daily PASASON wrote that President Ho Chi Minh set a typical example of new virtues to humankind. The Lao people are striving to learn from his revolutionary virtues."

In New York, a meeting was arranged on May 18 by the U.S. Committee for Solidarity With Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and 39 other mass organizations throughout the United States, to commemorate the 96th birthday of President Ho Chi Minh. Hundreds of participants warmly responded to a call of the organizing committee to donate money as aid to Vietnam. The participants also expressed their deep respect for Ho Chi Minh, a great and immortal leader of the Vietnamese people.

COMMENTARY ON HO CHI MINH'S REVOLUTIONARY ETHICS

OW211001 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 May 86

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 May editorial: "Uncle Ho, an Example of Revolutionary Ethics of Extreme Brightness and Purity"]

[Text! We are commemorating the 96th birthday of the venerated and beloved Uncle Ho at a time when our party, people, and Army are intensively holding congresses at all echelons in preparation for the sixth national party congress.

Uncle Ho was a genial leader, the great teacher of the Vietnamese revolution, the man who founded and forged our party, who led our entire party, people, and Army in carrying out successfully the people's great revolutionary undertaking and in totally liberating the country, achieving national reunification, and taking the entire country to socialism. Uncle Ho also built Vietnamese revolutionary ethics, and was its most glorious symbol. He bequeathed to his offspring and to future generations a supreme example of being a revolutionary and Communist. His examples and teachings have always manifested an important truth: Ethics are the most important part of a revolutionary. Indeed, the cadre, the communist party member must have qualities and talents. However, of foremost significance for a revolutionary is his boundless faith in the revolutionary cause, his stalwart revolutionary will, his spirit of sacrifice for the party and the people.

Uncle Ho taught: Revolutionary ethics consist of diligence, thrift, integrity, uprightness, justice, and impartiality. That eight-word teaching is nearly all-inclusive, and great and enduring efforts are required for its implementation.

Without virtues and qualities, one cannot be a genuine revolutionary cadre, a genuine party member, no matter what talents one has, no matter how many thousands of books he had read. So many of our cadres and party members, when embarking on revolutionary undertakings, had only limited knowledge. However, owing to their revolutionary fervor, their fighting will, their association with revolutionary movements, their closeness to reality, their endeavor to learn from work, they unceasingly enhanced their work capability and improved the fulfillment of their tasks.

Revolutionary ethics are the basis, the foundation, an important condition for raising and developing talents. Moreover, revolutionary ethics are inseparable from the capacity to work. Talented cadres and party members must be active people who delve into realities, who are in touch with the masses, who are trusted, loved, and supported by the masses, who can induce the masses to carry out revolutionary acts and implement policy lines, positions, and policies of the party and the state.

How can one expect to have those talents if one is not imbued with revolutionary ethics? Training in revolutionary ethics is a long arduous struggle. To read all books on revolutionary ethics and learn by heart commandments and theories on how to behave in society does not suffice. It is important to practice revolutionary ethics in life. Revolutionary ethics must be practised everywhere, at all times, in work, in combat, in life, in collective and individual life, in big undertakings such as in selfless fighting in defense of the fatherland and in labor for nation-building, and in common daily work. Uncle Ho is the paragon of those genuine revolutionary ethics.

The deeds of virtuous revolutionaries match their words. They themselves perform exemplary acts in whatever they teach the masses. The revolutionary, the Communist must consider hypocrisy and sham virtue a vice. Hypocrites, who are wont to deceive people, cannot persuade anyone, and are alienated from and despised by the masses.

Weighty revolutionary undertakings require that the party increase its strength in all respects, that it truly take the lead on positions, policy lines, policies, and leadership measures. It must be truly strong, stable, and clean, and must be trusted and loved by the broad masses. The party must be strong from top to bottom, strong in each basic unit, in every party member. Each party member must be a healthy cell in a robust body, which is the party. Party members must uphold their role as exemplars; they must be able to induce the masses to enthusiastically carry out revolutionary acts.

Nothing is more harmful to the revolution than the existence within the party of a segment of party members -- especially those who are in positions of power -- who are degenerate and deviant, are guilty of individualism, and violate party and state discipline. They discredit the party's prestige and cause the public's loss of confidence.

In view of the situation and immediate tasks, every cadre and party member must firmly hold on to his role as a vanguard, hold aloft the revolutionary combat flag by upholding self-criticism and criticism, weeding out individualism, enhancing their virtues and talents, and striving to contribute to changes for the better in the present situation and revolutionary tasks.

Through his entire life of persistent struggle, studded with sacrifices and ordeals for the sake of his country and his people, Uncle Ho set for us an example of ethics of extreme brightness and purity, which are the crystallization of the quintessence of Vietnam and of the times.

Let us all respectfully mirror ourselves in Uncle Ho's revolutionary ethics in order to perceive clearly what is right, wrong, good, or bad in ourselves and in our comrades and to unceasingly enhance our revolutionary ethics, to contribute to building our party and making it really stable, strong, and clean as Uncle Ho taught, and to enable our country tide over all challenges in its steady advance.

PUBLIC SECURITY YOUTHS REVIEW EMULATION DRIVE

OW211015 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Young members of the Public Security Forces in Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi, Haiphong, and Quang Nam-Danang met in Hanoi on 19 May to review the work they had done in 2 years of pledged emulation to study and act in accordance with Uncle Ho's six teachings for the People's Republic Security Force, in order to draw experience, make positive contributions to conducting self-criticism drives, and build their units and make them strong and stable in all respects.

Attending the review session were comrades Pham Hung, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and concurrently minister of interior; Tran Vy, chairman of the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee; and Le Tganh dao, second secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; representatives of the Public Security Forces and Youth Union chapters in the four above municipalities; and over 300 outstanding young cadres and combatants of the Public Security Forces.

The summing-up report points out: In their strict discharge of concrete tasks in their respective units and localities, the young members of the Public Security Forces in the four big municipalities have considered the training in ethics and qualities and in enhancing their units and making them clean, strong, and stable. Their efforts have contributed to maintaining public order and security and decreasing crime.

However, shortcomings and weaknesses in the implementation of the movement are: lack of regularity in guidance and control; superficiality; low education efficiency leading to degeneration of qualities of part of their public security forces and to law infractions; manifestations of work avoidance remaining numerous; lack of the sense of responsibility in work; shunning study; manipulations for self-interests and insignificant decreases in discipline infringements by youth union members in the past 2 years.

In order to accelerate the movement to carry out revolutionary acts in accordance with Uncle Ho's six teachings, the youths of the four big municipalities have signed emulation agreements to serve as the core for the revolutionary movement to act in accordance with Uncle Ho's six teachings in order to build their units and make them comprehensively strong and stable.

CPV DEPARTMENT DISCUSSES EMULATION EFFORTS

BK210504 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The Emulation Department of the party Central Committee held a conference in Hanoi on 15 May to appraise the implementation of emulation pledges made by Hanoi, Haiphong, and Ho Chi Minh City in 1985 and to sign new pledges for 1986 to record achievements in honor of the sixth national party congress.

Representatives of the three cities exchanged experiences in organizing and broadening the production of consumer and export goods; actively procuring supplies and raw materials for their own production activities; producing new kinds of goods; increasing the output of high-quality merchandise; arranging employment for working people; working out measures to overcome difficulties in the workers' lives; and maintaining public order and security and social safety more satisfactorily. The experience of Ho Chi Minh City in organizing the development of family-operated industrial production, that of Hanoi in setting up additional production sectors and improving the quality of goods, and that of Haiphong in making the fullest use of supplies to turn out more consumer and export goods were cited as valuable lessons.

To fulfill their emulation targets for 1986, the three cities will concentrate on promoting industrial, small-industry, and handicraft development; bringing into full play the basic units' right to autonomy in production and business; rearranging production; revising economic-technical norms; mobilizing at a higher level the capacity of labor, equipment, and supply; and promoting innovations and applying scientific and technological advances to produce large quantities of consumer and export goods. The three cities will compete with one another in promoting intensive cultivation and multicropping and in stabilizing the production of vegetables and other foodstuffs. They will attach importance to transforming private trade, consolidating the state-operated trade sector, and enabling the latter to control the market, thereby contributing to stabilizing prices and the living standards of cadres, workers, civil servants, and the people.

LIBYAN SPECIAL ENVOY TO VISIT IN 'NEAR FUTURE'

OW212040 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 21 -- Lawyer Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur, secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liason and special envoy of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the glorious January 9 revolution, of the Socialist People's Arab al-Jamahiriyyah of Libya, will pay an official friendship visit to Vietnam in the near future. This statement came from a communique released here today by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry.

SOVIET AMITY GROUPS PRESENT AUDIO-VISUAL GIFTS

OW211025 Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 21 -- The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society presented a quantity of gifts to Ho Chi Minh City and Dong Nai Province, east of the city. The gifts to Ho Chi Minh City included audio-visual aids to equip a 20-seat language lab. Bien Hoa town of Dong Nai Province received equipment in service of mass cultural activities and audio-visual aids for learning Russian.

PRC ARMY CHIEF'S VISIT TO U.S., JAPAN VIEWED

BK210518 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese PLA Yang Dezhi has been on a 3-day visit to Japan. Yang left Hawaii Island last weekend on the last leg of his 16-day visit to the United States.

In the United States, Yang discussed with American officials bilateral military cooperation, especially the U.S. arms sales to China, joint Sino-U.S. exercises, and port calls to China by U.S. warships.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY said Yang's visit will bring to a new development the military ties between Beijing, Washington, and Tokyo to the detriment of peace and security in Asia and the Pacific.

U.S.-THAI MILITARY EXERCISE CONDEMNED

OW211019 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 21 -- NHAN DAN today comes out strongly against the current U.S.-Thai military exercise codenamed "Logex 29" at Sattahip Naval Base, south of Bangkok, billing it as a dangerous provocative act against the Indochinese countries and a serious threat to peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

That four-day exercise, the paper says, involving more than 800 Thai officers and 20 U.S. military advisers, is being conducted in execution of Reagan's Asia-Pacific doctrine, a reactionary strategy aimed at maintaining the imperialists' interests, expanding their hegemonism, and opposing the revolutionary and progressive movements in the region.

"That joint U.S.-Thai move is aimed at opposing the national revival of the Kampuchean people, the three Indochinese nations as a whole, and the forces struggling for national independence, democracy, peace and social progress in Southeast Asia."

The paper notes that the Pentagon and Bangkok are stepping up their preparations for a major military exercise codenamed "Cobra Gold" to be undertaken in southern Thailand this June with the participation of 9,500 U.S. and 3,500 Thai soldiers equipped with modern war means including F-16 warplanes.

Moreover, the paper says, the Pentagon plans to set up reserve ammunition depots in Thailand in an attempt to bring back U.S. forces there.

"The U.S.-Thai alliance, like the U.S.-Chinese collusion will never be able to check the development of the three Indochinese peoples and other peoples in the region," the paper says in conclusion.

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACKS

OW211041 Hanoi VNA in English 0814 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 21 -- NHAN DAN in a commentary today energetically condemns the South African authorities for sending their troops and aircraft to attack the capital cities of Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana where are located bases of the African National Congress (ANC) causing heavy losses in lives and property to the local people.

The paper says:

"By taking these new barbarous acts of aggression, the Pretoria administration has violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring countries, trampled upon the elementary principles of international laws and seriously threatened peace and stability in the southern region of Africa.

"The Pretoria authorities' piratical attacks took place while the situation at home and in the world is not in their favour. In South Africa, for almost a year now, under the leadership of the South African Communist Party, The African National Congress and the United Democratic Front (UDF), the struggle of more than 23 million Africans for the abolition of apartheid has developed to a new stage. The reactionary racist regime is threatened with disintegration."

The paper goes on:

"The South African reactionaries carried out their insolent invasion with the U.S. imperialists' complicity and assistance.

"Everyone knows that the apartheid regime relying on the protection of U.S.-led Western reactionary forces has been existing in South Africa for many years now, has time and again attacked the Front-Line Countries, occupied Namibia and caused instability in the region. Washington has many times vetoed resolutions put forth at the UN Security Council on condemnation and punishment of South Africa, and signed an agreement with Pretoria on its building commitment; The South African authorities' acts of aggression are premeditated ones in a series of state terrorist activities planned by U.S.-led imperialist and reactionary forces.

"Pretoria's acts of aggression took place right after the visit to Africa by the incumbent president of the Non-Aligned Movement, Rajiv Gandhi, in preparation for the 8th summit of the movement to be convened in Harare this autumn. Bombing Harare, the South African authorities have shown their fury and anxiety and their scheme of using force to threaten the people and Government of Zimbabwe, the host country of the summit.

"This is an insolent challenge to the African countries and the Non-Aligned movement and a crude encroachment upon international laws and the UN charter."

"Together with all progressive people throughout the world, the Vietnamese people indignantly condemn the criminal attacks of the South African racists and fully support the just and invincible struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana, the African National Congress (ANC) and the South African people," the paper stresses.

AUSTRALIAINTELLIGENCE ACCOUNTABILITY BILL INTRODUCED

BK220758 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] The Federal Government has introduced into parliament legislation to make Australia's security and intelligence services more accountable. The legislation is a result of recommendations made last year by the Hope Royal Commission. In the bill introduced today by the attorney general Mr Bowen, provision is made for the setting up of an Office of Inspector General of Intelligence and Security. The inspector general, who may be a judge, will not be chosen until the prime minister consults the opposition leader, Mr Howard, about the appointment.

Mr. Bown told Parliament the inspector general will assist the government in overseeing the security services by making sure they comply with the law. The inspector general will present an annual report to the prime minister, an edited version of which will be tabled in Parliament.

The domestic intelligence service -- ASIO [Australian Security Intelligence Organization] -- will also be reviewed by a joint parliamentary committee.

COOK ISLANDSNUCLEAR-FREE ZONE TO LEAVE ISLANDS DEFENSELESS

BK220650 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Australia's stand for a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific has come in for more criticism from the region. The Cook Islands Government is the latest to express serious concern about the defense of the region if a treaty establishing the zone comes into force. Sir Thomas Davis, the prime minister of the Cook Islands and chairman of the South Pacific forum, has indicated that his country may have to break its ties with New Zealand and declare itself neutral. Sir Thomas was speaking in Suva to Radio Australia correspondent Trevor Watson, who is covering the current South Pacific trip being made by Australia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden.

Our correspondent says that Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and now the Cook Islands have all expressed reservations about the treaty proposed by Australian Prime Minister Mr Hawke at the Forum meeting in Rarotonga last year. Both Tonga and the Cook Islands are concerned about the effect the treaty will have on U.S. military operations in the South Pacific. Sir Thomas Davis says that restricted American access to the region would destroy the ANZUS defense alliance and leave his country defenseless. ANZUS, the defense treaty linking Australia, New Zealand, and the United States, has become virtually inoperative since New Zealand ignored American protests and banned port visits by nuclear-armed or -powered ships.

AL-QADHDHAFI ENVOY SEEKS SUPPORT FOR CONFERENCE

Speaks With Sudharmono

BK211300 Hong Kong AFP in English 1255 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Jakarta, May 21 (AFP) -- A special envoy of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi paid a courtesy call Wednesday on the secretary general of Indonesia's Foreign Affairs Department, but Indonesian security officials declined to allow journalists to speak to him. Muhammad Ahmad al-Sharif, secretary general of the Libyan-sponsored international Islamic call society, was received at the Foreign Office by Secretary General Sudharmono, a department spokesman said. He declined to give further details. Security officials at the hotel where Mr Sharif and members of his delegation are staying told reporters who telephoned that "journalists are not permitted to speak to any member of the delegation... Try tomorrow."

Diplomats said that although Indonesia strongly condemned the U.S. attack on Libya last month, the government appeared to be anxious to keep the visit low key because of its own concern over Moslem extremist groups in the country. Well informed sources close to the government said that Mr. al-Sharif denied in his talks with Mr Sudharmono that Libya was responsible for sponsoring international terrorism, and indirectly suggested that Indonesia could help in counteracting Tripoli's increasingly negative image. The possible opening of a Libyan embassy in Jakarta was not a priority in the talks, the sources said.

Non-aligned Indonesia strongly criticized last month's U.S. raid on Tripoli, but has consistently spoken out against terrorism. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, who left for Nigeria before Mr. al-Sharif arrived in Jakarta Tuesday, told journalists during the visit of U.S. President Ronald Reagan that Indonesia could agree to international action against terrorism, but only after full consultation with all parties concerned.

Meets Suharto

BK221243 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Libya has asked Indonesia to support its proposal to hold a UN-sponsored conference on terrorism in an effort to seek a definition of terrorism. The request was made by a Libyan delegation headed by Muhammad Ahmad al-Sharif when the delegation was received by President Suharto at the Cendana Road residence in Jakarta last night. President Suharto said that Indonesia had made a proposal calling for negotiations and consultations to end all conflicts.

The conference on terrorism has been initiated by Libya, which is lobbying for support because Indonesia is a member of the United Nations, Islamic Conference Organization, and the Nonaligned Movement.

MOKHTAR VISITS NIGERIA

For reportage on the visit to Nigeria of Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, including his talks with Minister of External Affairs Bolaji Akinyemi, see the Nigeria section of the 22 May Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRESIDENT SIGNS AGREEMENT AGAINST USE OF TORTURE

HK211029 Hong Kong AFP in English 0932 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 21 (AFP) -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino has signed a U.N.-sponsored international agreement against the use of torture by governments, the Foreign Ministry said here Wednesday. A delegation of the human rights group Amnesty International last week urged Manila to sign the convention but Mrs Aquino actually signed an "instrument of accession" to the pact last month, ministry spokesman George Gamboa said.

Deposed President Ferdinand Marcos, whose regime was accused of systematic use of torture against dissidents, did not sign the convention adopted by the United Nations in December 1984. It covers torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

The document signed by Mrs Aquino declares that "the Philippines now wishes to reaffirm to the international community its commitment and support for the promotion and protection of human rights," Mr Gamboa said.

Mrs Aquino, who came to power in February following a military revolt which toppled Mr Marcos, told Amnesty International officials who called on her last week that she would never condone the use of torture. The London-based group said here it had received unconfirmed reports that human rights violations were still being committed in areas where the military is battling communist New People's Army guerrillas.

AQUINO ANNOUNCES FUEL PRICE CUT, JOB PROGRAM

HK220325 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The government yesterday ordered another round of fuel prices rollback effective at midnight last night. The rollback of fuel prices is the third since January this year. It is expected to be followed by reductions in passenger fares and in electric and water rates. The average price cut is from 25 centavos per liter of premium and regular gasoline to 67 centavos per liter of (?bunker) oil. Diesel, which is still used in passenger vehicles, was cut down by 67 centavos per liter.

In regard to the price cut, President Aquino had this to say: [Begin recording] A very good news for all of us and that is reduction in oil prices and perhaps I better read the significant reductions we have made. For kerosene and LPG, we have given a price reduction of 50 centavos, so kerosene will now be sold at 4.81 per liter, while an 11 kilogram LPG cylinder will now cost 81.95, compared to 91.83 this week. And premium and regular gasoline which received the largest price cut last January now costs 25 centavos less, retailing at 6.90 and 6.53 per liter respectively.

[Following passage in Tagalog] So, I think our countrymen will surely be delighted to know that oil product prices have gone down again. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the president also announced plans for an emergency program to provide temporary jobs for thousands of jobseekers including those laid off from government service. The president said the program could cost 10 billion pesos. She said each cabinet minister has been asked to submit proposals for the program implementation. She also said the government could encourage the shift from the rice and corn to non-traditional crops.

She added the shift is necessary because self sufficiency in rice and corn has been achieved and farmers have encountered difficulty in selling them. She cited prawn culture as one area where private investors could be encouraged to go into, considering the favorable market in Japan where the Philippines supplies only 5 percent of the demand.

NO OFFICE TENURE LIMIT IN 'FREEDOM CONSTITUTION'

HK211021 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The new Freedom Constitution does not set a limit on the tenure of office of President Cory Aquino and her vice president, but this need not cause concern, because neither official intends to remain in office indefinitely. This was revealed by presidential advisor Joaquin Bernas, who stressed that the new constitution to be drafted should have an iron-clad rule on the presidential tenure of office so as to avoid having another Marcos who might want to remain in power for life. However, Bernas said President Aquino wants a limit set for her term of office as soon as possible. He said this is why she prefers to have an appointive constitutional convention, so as not to delay the drafting of the new constitution.

MINISTRIES URGE PEACE BETWEEN LABOR, MANAGEMENT

Foreign Investors Addressed

HK220547 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINE DAILY EXPRESS in English 20 May 86 pp 1, 6

[By Sandra de Jesus]

[Text] The trade and labor ministries issued yesterday a joint declaration spelling out a common basis on which both ministries will formulate policies to enhance the climate of confidence for domestic and foreign investors. It stressed that the alleviation of poverty and the equitable distribution of economic benefits are dependent on national efforts towards achieving economic recovery and long-run growth, which they said can best be achieved in a climate of industrial peace.

Ministers Jose S. Concepcion and Augusto Sanchez called on labor and management to work for industrial peace founded on, among other things, the principle that "labor and capital are partners towards a common goal," subscribing to the view that capital cannot do without labor, nor labor without capital.

Speaking before a joint meeting of foreign chambers of commerce in the Philippines at the Manila Garden Hotel, the officials assured foreign investors of "fair treatment." The business groups included the American, European, Australian, New Zealand and Japanese Chambers of Commerce of the Philippines, and the Philippine Association of Multinational Companies Regional Headquarters Inc.

Sanchez Unveils Programs

HK220516 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 20 May 86 p 2

[Text] Minister of Labor and Employment Augusto S. Sanchez unveiled yesterday a package of employment programs that would be initiated by his ministry to help resolve the unemployment and underemployment problems of the country.

The employment programs are only awaiting approval of President Aquino before being implemented, Sanchez said in a speech before the joint meeting of the foreign chambers of commerce and industry. He noted, however, that the success of the programs "partly lies in private initiative." Sanchez invited the audience of foreign investors to help the ministry undertake the employment programs, which he outlined as follows:

Movement for People's Livelihood and Welfare (MPL). This is essentially an "emergency employment generation strategy" which seeks to answer the problems of employment and underemployment in the rural areas. "Through the MPL, we hope to bridge the periods of unemployment in agriculture by providing livelihood opportunities and alternate sources of income to the rural marginalized population," Sanchez said. Focus of this program are the landless rural workers in the top 10 crop-producing areas.

Public Employes Service Option (PESO) Sanchez said this is an integrated approach to "employment marked facilitation" which aims to assist job seekers and employers looking for the best-qualified workers. PESO will facilitate the matching of jobs with people to reduce "frictionalized employment" and optimize utilization of the labor force.

People Power for National Reconstruction (PPNR) will develop strategies designed to harness "people power" for active and meaningful participation in rebuilding the nation, Sanchez said. Mechanism for the translation [as published] of "people power" will be put up, including a system for "obtaining, consolidating and translating" ideas and feedback from people especially on employment efforts, Sanchez said.

Self-Employment and Entrepreneurship Development (SEED) aims to integrate returning overseas workers by providing them with employment options.

"These are just short-term programs which will never suffice to completely resolve the problems of poverty, employment and underemployment," Sanchez said. In view of this, Sanchez proposed the creation of an inter-ministry National Employment council to study deeply the causes of unemployment and recommended approaches and solutions to the government.

Meanwhile, Sanchez also said that out of the 198 strikes declared from the day he assumed office, March 10 up to May 15, some 119 strikes were settled by the ministry. There have been few cases of violence in strike-bound major industries, force has not been used and there was no graft, he added. "Strike prevention actually forms the centerpiece of our strategy for industrial peace" Sanchez said. Before the unions' strike, the government intends to strike first at labor's "burning grievances" with the aim of resolving or minimizing the grievances, he said.

Concepcion Defends Labor Policy

HK220357 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 20 May 86 p 2

[By Julie C. Del Castillo]

[Text] Trade and Industry Minister Jose S. Concepcion Jr. yesterday said the economy badly needs foreign investments because of the acute lack of domestic capital even as he defended Labor Minister Augusto S. Sanchez's "pro-labor" stance.

Addressing a multichamber meeting of foreign businessmen yesterday, Concepcion said the Ministry of Trade and Industry [MTI] is re-orienting its approaches and programs to make its investment and trade policies "more responsive" to the needs of the private sector.

Concepcion implied that Sanchez's, and later President Corazon C. Aquino's, apparent bias toward labor in their recent policy pronouncements merely reflects the pressing need to uplift the masses in the face of the huge problem of national poverty and unemployment.

He said the Philippines would need all the help it could get from all sectors to tide over its economic and social problems, warning that the next two years would yet mark the "most difficult times in the entire history of this country."

Concepcion said about 3 million Filipino workers are unemployed and about 8 million more are underemployed. He added that more than 800,000 Filipinos join the ranks of the labor force annually. With massive poverty and unemployment being the government's foremost concerns at present, Concepcion said high-priority areas for investments have been identified to be those that are labor-intensive, and agro- and region-based projects.

Investments in these areas would help spread out the benefits of employment in the rural areas where the bulk of the population reside and of equitable distribution of income nationwide.

Concepcion, however, stressed that foreign investors would be allowed to come into the country only to "supplement" and not to "supplant" local investors.

But he assured that the government will be "flexible" in determining the percentage of ownership it will allow for foreign investors in local operations subject to legal and constitutional requirements. "We believe that the wealth of the nation should be in the hands of the citizens, but domestic capital is difficult so we will allow foreign investments in certain identified areas," Concepcion said.

He said the MTI and the Board of Investments [BOI] have drawn up certain measures and guidelines to make it easier than in the past for foreign businessmen to engage in local operations.

Among the general guidelines set by the MTI and BOI in considering the entry of foreign investments are: Private sector participation and consultation in drawing up new investment policies; the reduction of government bureaucracy; less government involvement in private business; and government commitment to integrity in the management of its affairs.

Specifically, however, the MTI and BOI are currently instituting changes in existing policies to make investment rules and procedures more "responsive to private sector needs." "Existing rules and procedures are being simplified (while) existing incentives will continue to be enjoyed by BOI-registered companies. However, the incentives structure for future investors will have to be evaluated in line with our move to effect the climate of investments rather than specific incentives," Concepcion said.

Concepcion also said that aside from the projects already identified under the BOI's annual Investments Priorities Plan, the MTI is looking into the possibility of tapping foreign investors to infuse capital in government corporations, the project in which the National Development Co. will be unloading, and in assets recently sequestered by the government.

Like-wise, he said the BOI will be allowed to undertake more promotional activities aside from its regulatory functions by revitalizing its investment assistance center. The center will function as a sort of a one-step shop that will service all the requirements of prospective investors.

He added that aside from foreign investors, the MTI and BOI are also tapping investments from Filipinos residing abroad. In particular, he said overseas Filipinos may be allowed to infuse capital into the government's nonperforming assets as well as in NDC companies.

Concepcion said the MTI and BOI are doing their utmost to provide a satisfactory investments climate. For example, local trade senior officers and Philippine embassies abroad have been mobilized to help in export promotion.

He said these are expected to aid foreign investors in local export production because the trade country desks (which will be manned by the local trade senior officers) and the Philippine embassies abroad are now empowered to undertake investment promotions activities.

Such activities include the setting up of export targets that would make the trade senior officers and the Philippine embassy personnel in other countries "accountable" for their respective trade performance.

In taking the cudgels for Sanchez's "pro-labor" stand, Concepcion said he would have raised the same points as Sanchez had with respect to labor policies. However, he appealed to the "understanding" of the foreign business community of the country's present problems, stressing that labor and management "must be partners" in solving the problem of poverty in the country. "We don't want unbridled capitalism. What we want is responsible capitalism," he said.

SUPREME COURT PETITIONED ON PCGG SEQUESTRATION

HK220529 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 21 May 86 p 22

[Gerry No. Zaragoza]

[Text] The government's lawyers yesterday said the Supreme Court should refrain from taking up issues related to efforts to recover wealth allegedly acquired illegally during the Marcos regime, on grounds that the questions involved are political in nature.

Contending for the Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG], the lawyers led by Solicitor General Sedfrey Ordonez asked the Supreme Court to dismiss petitions of Tourist Deputy-Free Shops, Inc. (TDFS) against the sequestration of its shops and warehouses and former Government Service Insurance System [GSIS] president Roman Cruz Jr. against a freeze order on his bank deposits and a six-month order that prohibits him from leaving the country.

The high court's decision on the two petitions will determine the limits of powers of the PCGG and the Aquino government itself in trying to recover assets allegedly looted by Marcos. As of late last week, the PCGG's sequestration orders affected 190 corporations and establishments, each worth millions of pesos.

Political questions are to be decided by the people in their sovereign capacity or are left to the full discretionary authority of the legislature or the executive branch of government, Ordonez said.

The petitions of both TDFS, controlled by the Tantoco family, and Cruz question the validity of the PCGG's orders.

Both petitions question the validity of the sequestration orders issued, saying they were issued without determining first if the orders were warranted. They also argued that the orders to produce records related to alleged ill-gotten wealth would violate the right of the suspects against self-incrimination if the records were later used as evidence against them.

Ordonez said in two separate comments filed with the court that the PCGG was created to assist President Corazon C. Aquino in investigating and recovering the wealth accumulated by deposed president Marcos, his relatives, subordinates and close associates when he was in office.

He said Mrs. Aquino created the PCGG and defined its powers through Executive Order Nos. 1 and 2 to carry out a specific mandate from the people to recover the ill-gotten wealth and to protect their interests through sequestration or freezing of those assets.

Ordonez said a direct mandate of the people gives Mrs Aquino the discretion to adopt measures to ensure the recovery of the ill-gotten wealth of the Marcos regime, and the high court has no such mandate to interfere with Mrs. Aquino's exercise of that discretion. He said the mandate given to Mrs. Aquino is provided for in the "Freedom Constitution."

A mandate is also vested in Mrs. Aquino to enhance the protection of individual rights and liberties against arbitrary government encroachment, Ordonez said.

In a 44-page comment on TDFS's petition, the solicitor general claimed company's assets were sequestered because of "reasonable belief" that the firm itself belonged to the Marcoses and that it was "a fruit of corruption."

Ordonez said TDFS belonged to the Marcoses, either alone or in partnership with Glicerio Tantoco, as shown by documents in the possession of the PCGG. He pointed out that in exchange for tax-free importation, TDFS paid the government only a franchise tax of 7 percent of its net sales. Of this, 2 percent went to the government coffers and 5 percent to Mrs. Imelda Marcos's petty cash, he said.

The PCGG had to sequester the company because its ownership might change hands or its movable assets might be transferred, Ordonez said.

In a separate 19-page comment on Cruz's petition, the solicitor general pointed out that the PCGG has not sequestered or taken possession of Cruz's assets nor has it searched his residence or office. The solicitor general said so far Cruz had made no disclosures on the following allegations:

- That he had benefited from apparent gross overpricing in the construction of the new GSIS building, costing more than P1.8 billion of government employes' retirement funds;
- That he received a fat commission for the purchase by Philippine Airlines of three unneeded Airbuses worth P150 million;
- That he cheated the government in the purchase of a P10-million property in Stockton, California, that had been appraised at only \$6 million;
- That he had held the GSIS, Commercial bank of Manila, the Manila Hotel and other government enterprises of millions of pesos through scandalous fees and allowances.

FURTHER ENRILE COMMENTS ON SAN MIGUEL STOCK FREEZE

BK210511 Manila PNA in English 0334 GMT 21 May 86

[Text]. Manila, May 21 (PNA) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has questioned the Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG) for ordering the sequestration of 33.1 million shares of stocks in the San Miguel Corp. [SMC] owned by coconut farmers.

By what right and what laws can anybody in this country impede the private transaction like that, Enrile said.

The PCGG has sequestered the 33.1 million shares in SMC because the stocks were allegedly owned by former Ambassador Eduard Cojuangco Jr., a Marcos crony. SMC bought the stocks from the United Coconut Planters Bank of which Enrile is the chairman.

I am the chairman and in a way maybe I am biased, but we are trustees of the 33 million shares of that we sold, Enrile said. Enrile said the shares belonged to coconut farmers and not to Cojuangco as claimed by the PCGG.

He said: They're going to stop the sale of these shares. Then, we will ask them who's going to pay for the damages that the coconut farmers will suffer? Why should they (PCGG) seize those properties that do not belong to Cojuangco. I should know, I am the chairman of the bank and we are the trustees, Enrile added.

The defense chief also asked why should the PCGG seize the stocks owned by private individuals. Have we reach the point were we have to seize the property of private citizen, especially poor farmers? he asked. He cautioned the PCGG against exercising such prerogative in the sequestration of private properties.

He said the commission should consider the impact of its decision, particularly the impression of the people of the world about the Philippines. Secondly, Enrile said, the PCGG should also consider the interest of the people who may be innocently prejudiced by the actions of the commission.

On its sequestration order, PCGG Commissioner Ramon Diaz said that recent evidence uncovered by the commission showed that the shares belong to Cojuangco.

FIRST RECOVERY OF MARCOS ASSETS ANNOUNCED

BK220510 Manila PNA in English 0349 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 22 (PNA) -- The government has announced the first successful negotiated settlement in the government's recovery of the ill-gotten wealth of deposed President Marcos.

Palace spokesperson Alice Valladolid said President Aquino accepted two checks amounting to 63 million pesos (3.1 million U.S. dollars) from the Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG] representing the sequestered dividends of the Philippine Overseas Telecommunication Corp.

Good work, the president said when she accepted the two checks handed over to her by PCGG Commissioner Mary Concepcion Bautista.

Villadolid said the dividends, intended for the Mid-Pasig Development and the Independent Reality Corporations, were surrendered to the PCGG by Jose Yao Campos, said to be a frontman of deposed President Marcos.

Mrs Villadolid quoted the president as saying the government is not averse to negotiated settlement. The checks will now go to the coffers of the government.

MARCOS LOYALIST MARCHERS REACH ILOCOS SUR

HK2320643 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINE DAILY EXPRESS in English 20 May 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Baguio City -- Some 2,500 members of the National Civilian Marcos Loyalists (CML) left Vigan Monday morning for a 32-kilometer march to Narvacan, Ilocos Sur, to dramatize their demand to allow the return to the country of deposed President Marcos.

Laoag City Mayor Rodolfo Farinas led the marchers, who are mostly members of the Kabataang Barangay in the province.

The Constabulary Highway Patrol Group (CHPG) in Ilocos has received reports that the marchers are determined to reach Manila in time for the third month anniversary of President Aquino's government.

The loyalists started their long march in Laoag City on May 16 and so far have covered a distance of about 80 kilometers. The marchers' number is increasing rapidly as they passed through the coastal towns of Ilocos Sur. Earlier, Ilocos Sur Gov. Chavit Singson expressed optimism that the marchers will be supported by 15,000 sympathizers as they leave Ilocos Sur for La Union.

During the rally held in Batac, Ilocos Norte, CML leader lawyer Anthony Santos said their objectives are to push the Aquino government to return the rule of law and let Marcos go back and defend himself in courts on the charges filed against him.

CHPG officials said that no untoward incident has been reported since they started their 15-day trek to Malacanang three days ago.

Meanwhile, leaders of the KBL rally held Sunday morning here are consolidating their forces to meet the marchers when they reach San Fernando, La Union.

Unidentified persons nearly succeeded in their attempt to sabotage Sunday's rally here of some 6,000 Marcos loyalists former Baquio Mayor Luis Lardizabal said Monday. He disclosed that certain groups of persons cut all electric power lines within the Malcolm Square here as early as 5 am Sunday, prompting the rallyists to tap for another power line from a nearby building.

"They cut the electric supply line of the Benguet Electric Cooperative (Beneco) at the square. The wires, cut into eight equal parts, were left at the stage. This resulted in the delayed holding of the rally," he said.

Meanwhile, the Ako'y Pilipino Movement," a conglomeration of all Marcos' protesters, is set to hold more rallies in the whole country and to participate in the Batac-to-Manila march of Marcos loyalists on a voluntary basis.

CEBU PC-INP OFFICIAL OPPOSES ABOLITION OF CHDF

HK220341 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0000 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] In Cebu City, Colonel Edgardo Avelina, Philippine Constabulary-integrated National Police [PC-INP] (second commander), expressed opposition to a proposal to abolish the paramilitary units, saying that he knows personally that the units are very helpful in the government's counterinsurgency campaign.

Avelina made this remark in response to reported plans by the Cebu provincial government to ask President Cory Aquino to disband the Civilian Home Defense Forces [CHDF] because of numerous human rights violations and other abuses. Avelina said that instead of abolishing them, the paramilitary units should be reorganized to make them more effective.

ARTICLE VIEWS BAYAN'S ELECTION BOYCOTT, PROSPECTS

HK201118 Quezon City WE FORUM in English 13-19 May p 13

[By Romy P. Marinas]

[Text] The question everybody asks is did Bayan (Bagong Alyansang Makabayan) [New People's Alliance] err when it boycotted the February snap polls?

The answer is that you really can't tell because nobody wants to give a straight answer. The most you'll get is a personal opinion that amounts to, well, a no-comment. For an organization that prides itself in criticism and self-criticism, the evasion is certainly disconcerting.

Not to worry. A Marty Villalobos, apparently a pen name, had taken the cudgels for Bayan. Villalobos asserts that boycott was a major political error and chides the Philippine Left for not having seized the initiative in its propeople struggle against the evils beginning 1983.

Some ranking Bayan leaders, however, are on the verge of taking the cue from Villalobos. Loretta Ann Rosales, director of Bayan's popular struggles commission, for instance, told WE FORUM that they suffered some setbacks because of the boycott position. She reasoned that they are in a process of consolidation so coming out clean will have to wait. Local chapters, meanwhile, are allowed the liberty of independent action, a move that does not at all fit Bayan's supposedly non-compartmentalized decision-making.

The wholistic approach further got lost when Rosales maintained that boycott was correct within the strictly political framework. In the same breath, however, she conceded that lessons can be learned from mistakes.

Lesser mistakes hound Bayan. One critic, Jordan Dy of Makati, disputed electoral struggles director J.V. Bautista's head count of three million members, accusing Bayan of inflating its membership figures from the start. Official count, according to Bayan, is 500,000, including almost all of Bataan's tricycle drivers, North Harbour dockworkers, and some 2,000 Cebu cocheros [horse rig drivers].

Whatever, Rosales believes that Bayan is one big organization that President Corazon Aquino has to reckon with, saying that the chief executive's best chance of developing her political base is developing links with people's organizations.

Rebuilding its political base, eroded before and after the Aquino era, is one of Bayan's urgent tasks. Apparently, this got off to a good start May Day two weeks ago when Bayan mobilized a rainbow coalition, reportedly numbering half-a-million at the Rizal Park's Quirino grandstand. Overseas, it is seeking ties with solidarity groups in the Middle East, Africa, and Eastern Europe on a people-to-people basis, according to Rita Baua, Bayan's regional liaison officer and member of its international relations commission.

Philippine watchers believe that the interest on Eastern Europe, previously no-man's-land for cause-oriented groups, is an indication that Bayan is on the mend in as far as alliance-building is concerned. The move should sit well with the apparent objective of shedding off the hard-line posturings that have alienated Bayan's local and foreign friends.

The demerit of such people-to-people links lies, of course, in many a critic's seeing red. Bayan can dismiss the thought for the moment. Last May Day, it pulled off a casting coup: President Aquino sat with so-called leftists, self-proclaimed military reformists, confetti revolutionaries, and bread-and-butter labor leaders. Rainbows, however pretty they are, are only the prelude to the next downpour. When the rain comes, Bayan cannot anymore afford to dismiss it as water under the bridge.

SISON WARNS OF MARCOS LOYALISTS IN MILITARY

HK220857 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 20 May 86 pp 1, 3

[By Roy S. de Guzman]

[Text] Former Communist Party of the Philippines chairman Jose Ma. Sison has revealed a split in the military's ranks, with one camp beholden to the new administration, and the other, to deposed president Ferdinand Marcos. He told a lecture-discussion series at the University of the Philippines [UP], that the pre-Marcos military group has banded together into an organization called IROG.

The acronym stands for "Integrees and Reservists' Group", a non-PMA [Philippine Military Academy] organization of military officers and enlisted men said to be loyalist followers of Mr. Marcos and his reliable ousted chief of staff, Fabian Ver. Sison, quoting reliable sources, said IROG is radically opposed to the RAM, or the Reform the Armed Forces Movement, whose leaders spearheaded the four-day civilian-backed military revolt that led to the downfall of the Marcos regime.

The news of the alleged military "split" came even as reports of soldiers spearheading Aquino-hate campaigns within the ranks of the 250,000-strong military forces and during weekly pro-Marcos rallies in Manila, continue to reach media offices.

Brig. Gen. Salvador Mison, deputy chief of staff, admitted there are officers and soldiers who may still be loyal to Marcos but stressed these are mostly splintered groups and the disgruntled ones. He said the military now is more united under Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos.

Meanwhile, a source within the military intelligence community disclosed to the INQUIRER what he described as "disturbing" reports about the situation in Fort Bonifacio. The source said that as of presstime, 67 tanks are still missing and 40,000 soldiers remain on AWOL (absence without official leave).

The source would not say whether the soldiers and the tanks are with the loyalists' bloc, but said that the military is looking into the possibility that they may be used for an "urban destabilization plan" allegedly being directed from Hawaii by Marcos' only son, ex-Ilocos Norte Gov. Ferdinand D. Marcos.

Mison, however, said all armored vehicles have been accounted for shortly after the February revolution. On the soldiers still on AWOL, he explained that only 300 have not reported to headquarters for new assignments. Some of them, he added, have applied to dependency discharge, which means they want out due to low pay.

Sison, in his speech, cited the conflict stemming out from the RAM's dominance over other groups of military men. "IROG wants to neutralize, even end, the RAM's hold on important positions under the new military set up," he claimed. "But the RAM, fortunately, is for the professionalism of the military, IROG wants the new image out, and logically, its old image, back," Sison told an audience composed mostly of UP students.

However, he brushed off fears that IROG and other like-minded organizations can lead to a loss of confidence in the Aquino administration, believing that they are ill-equipped and ill-advised to stage a government takeover.

RAMOS SENDS ADDITIONAL TROOPS TO BICOL REGION

HK161511 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 16 May 86 p 14

[By Joel D. Lacsamana]

[Text] Camp Ibalon, Legaspi City -- New Armed Forces of the Philippines [NAFP] Chief of Staff Gen Fidel V. Ramos ordered yesterday the deployment of an Army Scout Ranger battalion to boost military forces in the Bicol region which has lately become volatile partly due to the controversial designation of officers-in-charge in various towns in Bicol. Ramos issued this order during a command briefing at the Regional Unified Command [RUC] 5 headquarters.

RUC 5 officer-in-charge Col Eduardo Taduran informed Ramoms that the New People's Army in the region has not shown any indication of laying down its arms and of heeding the call of President Corazon C. Aquino for a ceasefire.

Taduran said that reconciliation with the Bicol insurgents seemed "considerably dim" as the NPA continued to pursue a policy of "strategic stalemate" in its protracted people's war with government forces. "Bicol is currently bearing the brunt of an intensified thrust of violent and non-violent activities by the CPP/NPA," he said. "The rebels' objective is quite clear: to maintain their hold on the masses in the region."

Taduran added that the rebels are taking advantage of the controversial designation of officers-in-charge in the different towns in the region. "The acts of many of these OICs while in office aren't any help," Taduran noted. He warned that if left unchecked these OICs could only hamper the present reconciliation thrust of the new government and eventually benefit the CPP/NPA.

Ramos agreed with Taduran's observation and said the same problem has been cropping up in almost all the regions in the country which he has visited during the past three weeks.

Yesterday's regional briefing was the second this week by the NAFF chief of staff. Last Wednesday, Ramos also held a command conference in RUC 2 in Cagayan Valley and reminded local officials that their job is to take care of the needs of their people and not to engage in military operations against rebels.

Meanwhile, leftist militants asked President Aquino to pull out government troops in the Cagayan Valley.

At the Camp Ibalon briefing, Ramos explained he was fielding, an additional scout ranger battalion in the Bicol area in response to a request by Gov Roy Padilla of Camarines Sur to beef up the Armed Forces' presence in the region in the light of escalating operations by the CPP/NPA. Ramos, however, admonished the RUC 5 commanders, not to rely solely on a "military solution" to the insurgency problem in the region.

"The key here is to emphasize civilian-military dialogs even at the lowest level of the communities you are stationed in," Ramos said. "Work with your civilian counterparts in the local governments as these very people will serve as your early warning signals in the future to prevent ambuscades and raids by the enemy."

The chief of staff also asked the different RUC 5 field commanders to be "a little more patient" with regards to much needed logistics for military operations. "We are doing everything to push logistics to the field but as you know, our new government is still having difficulty making ends meet and consequently, these things will take some more time," he said.

28 REBELS OUT OF FORCE OF 150 KILLED IN SAMAR

HK210409 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Government troops successfully turned back some 150 NPA rebels who attacked the town of Maydolong in eastern Samar. According to Lieutenant Colonel (Nemerando Pescano) of the Army's 34th infantry Battalion, 28 rebels and 5 civilians were killed in the 2-hour encounter. There was no reported casualty on the government side. The soldiers were armed with highly sophisticated weapons including two M-16 machineguns. According to (Pescano), the rebels first searched the houses of soldiers, police and members of the Civilian Home Defense Force. Then they attacked the municipal hall of Maydolong where the fighting took place.

3 MNLF MEMBERS KILLED IN PALAWAN CLASH

HK200719 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 19 May 86 pp 1, 14

[Text] Puerto Princesa City -- Three suspected members of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) were killed yesterday in a clash with government troopers in Barangay Marangas, in Bataraza, a coastal town of Palawan in the west.

A gun battle between the MNLF and the military was still raging in that town as of press time yesterday, the Palawan PC command said.

The clash was reported to the Palawan Peace and Order Council (PPOC) chaired by acting Gov Victoriano Rodriguez which convened yesterday to an emergency meeting called by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Agriculture Minister Ramon P. Mitra Jr and Commodore Serapio Taccat, commander of the Western Command (Wescom). The meeting was to discuss efforts to check the growing threat of the secessionist movement here.

In the PPOC meeting, Col Ernesto K. Maristela, Palawan PC-INP commander, reported that a seven-man reconnaissance and combat foot patrol team led by Pol/Lt Sergio Dimandal clashed with a band of 30 heavily armed rebels under Commander Bato Lakit. A 15-man PC-police reinforcement team led by M/Sgt Teofilo Abenes was sent to Bataraza on board two Huey combat helicopters to assist the embattled troops of Lt Dimandal, Col Maristela said. Sgt Abenes joined forces with Lt Dimandal group in the battle site. The soldiers found three M-16 armalite rifles in an abandoned hut, and captured a machine gun.

Minister Enrile told Gov Rodriguez and other civilian and military officials that armed operations against the Moro National Liberation Front and subversive forces are allowed by the defense ministry since a ceasefire with the rebels was not yet in place.

BUSINESS WORRIED BY SEQUESTRATION, INSURGENCY

HK200859 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 18 May 86 p 10

[By Rey M. Lagonsin]

[Text] The continuing sequestration process by the Aquino government and the "deteriorating" insurgency situation in the countryside were pointed to recently by the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry as "unsettling" to the business community.

In a visit by PCCI officers to President Aquino in Malacanang the other day, PCCI president Aurelio Periquet Jr. also said that the growing "climate of hatred and confrontation" in the area of industrial relations makes the business community equally concerned, even as he stressed their support to President Aquino's "initiative in calling for a tripartite conference."

On the sequestration issue, Periquet said that businessmen are "disturbed by its impact on the business community," since it is like a "sword of Damocles" hanging over the head of any firm which could be suspected of fronting for the deposed president, or of being owned by a crony. Such uncertainty "could be unsettling, not only to the suspect, but to the whole (business) community, as well," he said.

Periquet said that the deteriorating peace and order situation in the countryside "has serious implications" for rural development, "where the main thrust of economic activities will take place." He noted, moreover, in bringing this problem into the open, that "casualty figures resulting from clashes in the countryside appear bigger this year than last year."

Periquet also said that trust and consensus, rather than hatred and confrontation, should prevail in achieving the improvement of the workers' pay and benefits.

In an interview, Periquet said that sectoral representatives to the national tripartite conference "should tackle the issues with reason and restraint," in their pursuit of industrial peace and harmony.

The conference, he said, could only be successful if "it is able to clear up the uncertainties generated by pronouncements on labor policies, which the business community fear may not be conducive to the desired economic climate." "For more Filipino capital to surface and more foreign investments to come in, it is imperative that we have stable labor-management relations," he added.

It is in such an environment, he said, that "capital can be harnessed to expand existing industries and establish new enterprises," thus generating more jobs and increasing the workers' purchasing power. The employers, on their part, can contribute to the country's economic recovery by helping improve the atmosphere of industrial relations, Periquet said.

PAYMENTS ON NUCLEAR PLANT RESTRUCTURED

HK220514 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 20 May 86 p 2

[Text] Some P1.52 billion in principal payments due this year for the \$2.1 billion Bataan nuclear plant project have been restructured, informed government sources said.

Instead, the National Power Corp. [NPC] will only pay interest of P374 million this year, to be held by the Central Bank through a blocked peso account in favor of foreign creditors led by the U.S. Export-Import Bank, the sources added.

The restructured portion of the loan will cover those extended by the Paris Club of creditors falling due next month and those extended by commercial banks which fall due by December.

Notwithstanding the restructuring, a government official said the National Power Corp.'s financial burdens this year will continue to be staggering. This year, NPC also has an operating debt service budget of P2.129 billion aside from P2.2 billion to pay debt incurred in power projects still under construction. Last year, NPC spent P1.155 billion and P1.1 billion for operating and construction debt service, respectively.

The power firm's problems are compounded by mounting receivables from delinquent accounts, notably from the Manila Electric Co. and electric cooperatives. An NPC official said that from 1980 to 1985 alone, receivables from delinquent customers grew by about P3.2 billion. Last year, the firm's outstanding receivables increased by 71 percent to P3.89 billion from 1984's P2.25 billion.

A source said the nuclear plant payments constitute about 70 percent of NPC's financial "headache."

He said that unless NPC's problems are resolved this year, the pressure to increase power rates will be strong. Studies being drawn indicate a 3.4 percent rate increase annually beginning from the firm's average selling rate of P1.037 per kilowatt hour last year.

From 1980 to 1985, NPC's average selling price rose by 221 percent. This rate increase was mainly due to the \$270 million short fall in payments for foreign financing, of which \$220 million represented the nuclear plant's interest costs.

In addition to financial problems, a source said that unless a decision to build an alternative power plant (to replace the mothballed nuclear plant) is made this year by the government, NPC expects brownouts to recur by 1989.

AGREEMENT WITH IMF DELAYED BY BUDGET DEFICIT

HK220510 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 21 May 86 p 17

[By Samuel Senoren]

[Text] Attempts by the Philippine government to conclude early agreement with the International Monetary Fund [IMF] on new standby facility have been set back by two to three months as monetary and fiscal authorities grapple with a huge budget deficit problem.

Informed sources told Business Bulletin that negotiations with the IMF are not due to resume until July and that no meeting have been scheduled with the foreign banks.

Monetary officials had hoped to sign a new standby arrangement with the IMF by next month after receiving sympathetic response from Fund officials following the overthrow of the Marcos government in February.

But sources who had dealt with the IMF said that it would be improbable for the IMF to negotiate a new agreement with the Philippines unless government officials could present a realistic budget.

The government, based on the 1986 budget previously drawn up by the Marcos administration, is faced with a deficit estimated at between P30 to P35 billion.

Monetary officials hope to cut this down to about P20 to P22 billion by using expected bilateral assistance from the US and Japan to finance and deficit in the budget.

Sources explained that financing the budget deficit was the most important reason why the Philippines needed bilateral assistance from friendly countries, notably the U.S. and Japan.

If the Philippines also wanted to negotiate a new standby arrangement that would run through 1987, there was also a need to present the national budget for 1987.

The U.S. and Japan have committed to provide concessional loans to the Philippines as a sign of support to the government of President Aquino but so far, the funds have yet to be released. Only the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank came up with a total loan package of \$169 million since Mrs. Aquino assumed power.

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